

Gazette

NUMBER 1966.

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 y it along side of the Ship,
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 for it.

III.
Lie still my bairn—my pulse beats low,
Twill cease to beat before to-morrow,
Then who on earth will care for thee
Or child of love—of joy and sorrow?

IV.
Lie still my bairn—when I am gone,
Who'll shade thy hair and still thy crying,
Who'll wander with thee 'mong the woods,
When in the dank cold grave I'm lying?

V.
Lie still my bairn—Oh God! forgive
This burst of grief I cannot smother:
Thou art the orphan's stay,
But who on earth is like a mother?

VI.
Farewell my bairn—I now must cross
Death's bitter flood which foams before me;
But if my spirit can return,
To earth—I'll often hover o'er thee.

VII.
I'll hover o'er thee—when by day
You chase the gaudy butterflies:
I'll hover o'er thee, when at night
Calm sleep has sealed your little eyes.

VIII.
My bairn—the world is harsh and cold
To which alas! I now must leave thee:
Too soon thou'lt miss a mother's love:
Too soon unkindness, now, will grieve thee.

IX.
But, God of mercy! let thine arm
My helpless orphan ever guard:
Thou wilt! thou wilt! my brain is calm,
For thou art love and pity Lord.

RESIDENCY BUSHIRE?
CHRISTMAS 1827.

Sweet Home!—O! how oft from these wilds have I
Sought thee,
Where nought but the savage and tiger do dwell:
Compared with such scenes, O! how lovely I thought
Thee,
While I felt that alas I had bade thee farewell.

O never again can I hope to behold thee,
Loved spot of my childhood where friendship
Was true:
I have left thee, nor care I what Kingdom shall
Hold me,
Since last on the ocean I bade thee adieu.

But oft at the eve when the day star is setting,
I wander again in my fancy to thee;
And trace every scene of my boyhood regretting,
The hour that thou vanished, sweet country, from
me.

I have looked on the billow that heaved on the
ocean,
And fondly imagined it roll'd from thy shore:
It's smiles in the sunbeam insured my devotion,
For I thought those I loved had beheld it before.

It has burst at the side of the vessel that bore me,
And banished the vision that sweetly beguiled;
While I mournfully gazed on the waters before me
And thought thus, alas! end the hopes that once
smiled.

ASSEERGHUR.

For the Gazette.

The following hymn was composed by the
late highly respected Dr. Middleton, Bishop
of Calcutta.

As o'er the past my memory strays,
Why heave the secret sigh?
Thy part I met, thy departed days,
Still unprepared to die.

The world and worldly things beloved
My anxious thought's employed;
And time unflowed, unimproved,
Presents a fearful void.

Yet, Holy Father! wild despair
Chase from my labouring breast;
Thy grace, which prompts the prayer,
That grace can give, the rest.

My life's brief reign, all be thine!
And, when thy summons shall resign,
O speed my soul to thee!

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

Some remarks in your paper relative to the
tax on newspapers in this Country, being laid
upon the circulation, claim my attention.

The system appears detrimental to, individ-
uals, to the Gazette, and to Government. Do
not take alarm, I am not going to show
how; but jump to the simple remedy. That if
Newspapers must be taxed, let them be taxed
in England, by a Stamp duty. I can find
no objection to this, unless some of your
numerous readers will assign a reason, why
those who have the misfortune to be station-
ed at Bhoj, Deesa, or Mhow, should pay
more for the perusal, either of your own, or
the publications of your "learned Brother," the
Editor of the Courier, than those whose
good fortune places them at Bombay, Jaulna
or Poona.

Your's most obediently,
SUGGESTIO.

28th January, 1828.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

I have been extremely amused, and not
slightly edited by the late learned discus-
sions upon the "Nemra" question. At
the same time I am somewhat sorry that
the dispute has commenced so prematurely,
as it has prevented me in my intention of fa-
vouring the Editor of the Courier with a trans-
lation of a hunting song by Pythagoras;
which would, I have no doubt, have given
birth to many ingenious and laboured argu-
ments against its authenticity.

The Courier must have been labouring un-
der a temporary aberration of intellect, when
he could persuade himself that the love-verse
addressed to Nemra, were seriously intended
as an ode to the new year—he cannot plead
ignorance of Latin as an excuse, for they were
Anglicised for him by a "friend" who must

have been afflicted by a still more strange
state of mental "smuttiness," when he imagined
that his own translation of the reprehensible
verses had any conceivable reference to a
new era.

Kisses, Gods, wells, hissing snakes &c. must
have inadvertently crept into the conception
of the Courier's friend, whose imagination,
when it was meditating upon the flight of time,
bodied forth the forms of things, not unknown,
but certainly with regard to his subject, rather
unnecessary. He seems however to be now a-
ware of the irrelevant matter of his discourse,
and has very judiciously made up his mind to
submit with a good grace to the fates who
have visited him with so untoward an acci-
dent.

The Courier will not I hope pronounce up-
on me an anathema in the words of Homer.

—εἶδος ἀρίστε, γυναικὲς ἩΠΕΡΟΠΕΥΤΑ
Αἰὶδ' ὄφελος ἀγρόν' ἔμεναι, ἀγαρὸς τ' ἀπολέσθαι.
Il. γ. 39.

The quotation of the above lines suggests to
me a slight error that all the Nemra writers
have fallen into—there is no such word as
ἩΠΕΡΟΠΕΥΤΗΣ, the Greek term for an impostor
being invariably written with a smooth accent*
It was however a very natural mistake for the
Editor of the Courier, or his Devil, to read
ἩΠΕΡΟΠΕΥΤΗΣ for Heterophutes, an epithet
formed from ἑτερος "other" and φεύω "to
plant"—not an inappropriate signature for
one who transplants the poetical exotics of a-
nother clime into his native soil.

Why the verses to Nemra should prove my
total unacquaintance with Greek, I am at a loss
to imagine: it might as well be argued that
Swift or Camoens knew nothing of Geography,
because the one created the floating land of
Laputa and the other raised up the island of
Venus.

The Courier's friend is of opinion that I
wish to discourage the pursuit of Classical
Literature. I am happy in being able to assure
him that I should consider such design as a sa-
crilege—and should be far—very far—from
attempting to deprive any person of so rich
a mental luxury as the perusal of the authors
of Greece and Rome—May no rude hand be
at any time stretched forth to lower them
from their preeminence of Genius—may no
malicious tongue endeavour to detract from
their just claim to immortality.

With respect to Johannes Secundus I have
only to remark, that the Courier's friend
may by this time have discovered that there
is no connection between us, nor am I particu-
larly anxious to be identified with him:
at the same time I cannot divine why Crites
and a "friend" should attack him so un-
mercifully, as his conduct seems to have
been too harmless and inoffensive to have
subjected him to so heavy a visitation.

The Courier has rejected some English
lines, purporting to be a translation from
the Greek, that I sent him, on the
ground that they are "evidently not original"
If you, Mr. Editor, will do me the favour
of inserting them, some of the Courier's nu-
merous correspondents—his friend for in-
stance, will have an opportunity of discover-
ing the imputed plagiarism.

Your's obediently,

HETEROPHUTES.

Yes, thou art fair!—in long unbraided flow
Thy ringlets blacken o'er the living snow
Of thy soft breast—an undefined grace
Shapes thy tall form and sparkles in thy face.
O'er such black eye protrudes its blacker fringe,
And thy cheeks glow with nature's genuine tinge!
Yes, thou art fair!—but though thy charms, have
power.

To lure the boy from his Psyche's bow'r,
Thy heart to suffer for ah! I cannot move
Still must I grieve to my eager love—
Clings to thy lips another's burning kiss
The softened smile, drinks its full of bliss.
And the faint longing inarticulate sigh,
Are not for me—a fit of the sleepy eye
Is mine—alone,—ah! far different fate
To pour the unheeded, and—desolate
And in vain wishes pass and secret tear,
February 1st 1828.

* We must do justice to the justice to say
that he has invariably written ἩΠΕΡΟΠΕΥΤΗΣ with-
out accentuation of the Greek, but being printed
concluded that the Courier we hastily
and ever afterwards should be aspired,
the word as directed by the compositors printed
+ We have seen these lines to several of
our friends, and they have all declared they never saw
description and agree in the beauty of the
—ED. GAZ.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

I am o'r,

immediately off to Cutch, and shall go
tactically. I am afraid any communica-
tion from those parts will not be worth the pos-
ing. Poor Crites! real dunghill, Sir, I
bagine. None of the pluck of the right
Lk breasted reds we admire so much in
Leashire.

If you think the following translation of
Nemra's ode to Spring into Hendeasyllables
The of insertion, pray make use of them.
—own.

JOHANNES SECUNDUS.

Ecce qua rose Veris Adventum.
Dum matrem hinc repandunt
Qua florum et semine sequuntur Horae,
Gemmulas nunc in latentes
Exin per nemus omne cute.
Alterius modulum, sine aculo
Questus Cecropia edit ore veranos
Quin et melliflua levi suspiria.
Suaves undique dum volat
Per puram aera largiuntur odores.

Aut ubi rigidae illicis laerti
Inducunt tenebras opaciores;
Qua vel ingenio implicata musco
Velamen patulum aesculus dat herbis;
Marginem prope rivi arundinosam,
Roris magnifico involuta luxu,
Medam musa recumbet et docebit:
Quam vanus furit ardor et tumultus
Civium! Quam humilis status superbi!
Quanta divitiis inest egestas!

Jam cessant hominum boumque curae;
Jam fessi recubant greges sub umbrâ;
Candescit tamen inquietus aether
(Audi!) murmure jam frequentiori:
Insectum modo nascitur juvenis,
Mellitque flagrant amore veris,
Remigantque meridie per auras.
Pars per summa levis impetum aquarum,
Et pars, solis ubi coruscant ignis,
Explicant nitidi aureos decores.

Eheu! sors hominum! haud secus fugacis
Spes vitae pereunt ineptiaque!
Et qui serpere, qui volare gaudent,
Illuc, unde ineunt iter redibunt.
Curis solliciti aequè et otiosi
Parvi per spem vagantur aevi,
Et quos fors dedit, induunt colores.
Si quando feras impetus ruinae,
Etasve ingruit algida, en! choreas
Lingunt aërias, humo ut quiescant!

Ni fallor, tenui meis susurrant
Auribus strepitus genus volantum;
Et tu, quid sapia, inquiet, amice?
Miser, vix adhuc crederis sodali;
Nescis gaudia conjugis, domique
In cellis bona melle dulciora;
Auratis neque gloriare plumis;
Te fugit celeri juvena pennâ;
Ver tui occubuit decusque solis:
Nos Maui licita fruemur hora.

P. S. I cannot make up my mind to leave
the Presidency without shaking hands with
Crites. He is not the most ingenious of stu-
pid fellows, but I bear him no ill will.

Imprimis; Crites! Burman's Edition of Clau-
dian is not the best. But it was the best for the
purpose for which it was sent to the Bombay
Literary Society, and I fancy it is the only
one which you had access to. Without any
disparagement to the erudite of the Presi-
dency, those who selected the books for the
Library in question considered more what
was likely to be the most useful under the
circumstances, than anything else; and they
acted wisely. Gesner's is the best edition
but is scarce. Then the genuine Elzevir—
and to my mind the Variorum comes next, and
is more commodious than either of the prece-
ding. Burman's was probably selected for
the Bombay Library, because it contains more
interpretations and assistances for the use of
those who were not supposed likely to pursue
very vigorously their classical studies and
merely would wish to look at the book in the
way of reference.

I am sorry to say Crites is disingenuous
even as to the Edition he quotes.—It is impos-
sible that any Editor of Claudian should state
the matter differently from the way in which
I have put it. Crites is not aware of the
strength of Gibbon's position. Gibbon says,
from his own inspection of the first Epistle of
Claudian, that it proves him to be a native of
Alexandria, and he cites the Bibliotheca Lati-
na of Fabricius recast by John Augustus Er-
nesti.—The most celebrated scholar of that
family. This book is also the authority for
the next note: but more of this book present-
ly. I quoted the lines alluded to by Gibbon
and I now quote them again

Audiat haec commune solum, longeque carinis
Nota Pharos—

The person addressed is his friend the Præ-
fect Hadrian, about whose birth place there
is not the least doubt that he was a Pharian—
or a native of the town of Pharos: but who-
ever it might have been, the expression of
"our common native (natale) soil," as appli-
ed to Egypt, plainly proves both the writer of
the Epistle and the person addressed to have
been Egyptians.

Now Gibbon adds, the reference to Fabri-
cius Bibliotheca Latina Edit. by Ernesti:
as much as to say, that Fabricius is of the
same opinion as himself. Then who is Fabri-
cius? Only the most learned and accu-
rate compiler of facts, relating to books and
learned men who ever lived. It is no re-
proach to the Bombay Library that the book,
is not to be found there, for the more fa-
mous work of Fabricius the Bibliotheca
Graeca, is there. The history of the Bibliotheca
Latina is, that it was so badly arranged
and so incumbered with useless matter
by Fabricius himself, that Ernesti rendered
the great service to the Literary world of re-
casting the whole work, in a new form, and
retrenching at the same time all those parts
which were objectionable. I recommend
the book to the consideration of the Com-
mittee for the superintendence of the Li-
brary of the Literary Society. When I re-
turn some twenty years hence to Drystick
hall, the seat of my ancestors in Lancashire,
with perhaps an adhesion of the liver and
a chronic dysentery to boot I mean to
have a much better Classical Library than
the Literary Society can boast, and Fabricius
shall be installed in due form amongst the first
books I purchase. But to return; Gibbon
therefore is supported by the joint approbation
of Fabricius and Ernesti, and when he had re-
ferred his reader to their joint authority, he
thought rightly he had done enough, and
none but such stupid dogs as Crites could
suppose otherwise.

We will now look a little more closely at
the authorities. The passage from the first
Epistle of Claudian is strongly corroborated

by the fifth Epistle to the Proconsul Gennu-
dus. lin. 3d.

Graiorum populis et nostro cognite Nilo.
The next authority is that of Sidonius
Apollinarius, who was born in the early part
of the fifth century and therefore very shortly
after Claudian flourished. In Carm. 9, allu-
ding to Claudian's poem upon the rape of
Proserpine, these lines occur

Non Pelusiaco satus canopo
Qui ferruginei thorus mariti
Et musa canit inferos supernæ.

The next authority is that of Suidas—who
lived in the early part of the 12th century.
And down to the 14th century there is no
opinion to be found to the contrary. Then
Petrarch, Politian, and Landino, men as I
said before of celebrity, but not remarkable
either for deep research or for great judg-
ment, broached the opinion, which I am
combating, and which has been uniformly
rejected by every learned man to the present
day.

Gibbon, Fabricius, and Ernesti I have
already mentioned as holding the former
opinion. Now I will tell Crites a little about
my Variorum Edition. It is not an Elzevir
par excellence, for it was not printed at Ley-
den by Ambrose and Bonaventure Elzevir;
but subsequent to their time Daniel Elzevir
became connected with Nicholas Heinsius,
and having entered into partnership with
his relation Louis, they set up a printing
establishment at Amsterdam, and there Nie-
holas Heinsius, a most learned man, super-
intended the Variorum Edition of Claudian.
I think it quite good enough for all the pur-
poses for which a scholar would want the
book. To this Edition is prefixed an extract
out of the 4th Dialogue of a most profound-
ly learned Italian, Lilio Gregorio Giraldi
upon the Latin poets. —Giraldi was born at the
latter end of the 15th Century and flour-
ished in "Leo's golden days" and was in
high favour with that pontiff and his succes-
sors. He was the friend of Sannazarius,
and received complimentary notice from
Vida. He treats the opinion of Petrarch and
the others as a mere fancy, to be altogether
rejected; and that, probably, was the general
opinion of all the learned men, of that, which
has been called the second Augustan age. To
his opinion Nicholas Heinsius evidently assents,
by adopting his account of Claudian in the
Edition he sent into the world.

The next person I shall refer Crites to, is
Tiraboschi—another undoubtedly learned
man, and an Italian. In his second volume
Della Letter. Ital. p. 429. Pare impossi-
bile, he observes, che fra tante prove che
chiaramente ci mostrano che (Claudio) fu
Egiziano siansi potuti far tanti sogni
sulla patria di questo poeta. The book is
in the Library of the Literary Society,
and therefore Crites will excuse me
if I do not quote more fully. I shall only
add another sentence in p. 430. After re-
ferring to those who oppose the received
opinion, he says—Ma non ve n'ha alcuno che
sia più antico del XIV secolo, e niun di
questi ci accenna pruova o monumento al-
cuno a confermazione del suo parere. If
Crites will consult Facicolati, another learned
Italian, he will find his opinion is to the same
effect. I shall add one more from a recent
French work the Biographie Universelle. In
the life of Claudian, the writer commences
thus "poete latin qui illustra le regne de
Theodose et particulièrement celui de ses
fils Arcadius et Honorius etait incontestable-
ment d'Alexandrie en Egypte, quoique
les uns aient voules le faire naître en Es-
pagne et d'autres Florencé.

But Crites says he knew all this when he
wrote his first letter!! I will endeavour to
be charitable, and shall therefore only con-
sider him a dunce, bully and jackass. But
he is a dishonest jackass, and puts himself
into a passion about nothing at all. And
I will tell him the reason why he was angry
—He had forgotten honest Dogberry's axiom:
"An two men ride one horse one must of
necessity ride behind." But I had not for-
gotten it, and therefore as I did not wish
to be the hinder man, took care to be on
the field first. Crites, who bears about him
every symptom of posteriority, came after-
wards, and undertook to do just what I
wished the hinder man to do. He went to
the Literary Society—rummaged the Clas-
sical class—brought down heaps of dust upon
himself—was stunned by the bats and owls
which inhabit that department, and made
the great incubus, which eternally squats
upon the great table growl. Then when he
came to mount the horse, what does he do?
why he mounts with his face to the tail, and
pretends that the horse's head is "where was
his tail;" and that himself is going on in a
prancing fashion forward, when all the time
his motion is absolutely retrograde. Poor
Crites! he may be a well favoured man, but
reading and writing come by nature let him
thank God for his favour; and for his read-
ing and writing let that appear when there is
no need of such vanity.

Now for Crites' note. Crites evidently
has never read Claudian, and altho' he will
not trust Gibbon as an historian, which is
the great merit Gibbon aspires to, he swal-
lows without hesitation the opinion of Gib-
bon upon a point of taste, in which Gibbon
was notoriously deficient. Claudian was
just the poet to hit Gibbon's taste. He had
the same turgid style, and the same false
glitter: but let Crites only read Claudian's
two books in Rufinum—particularly the first.

descriptive of the murder of Rufinus, and if he be candid and honest, he will find how far short Claudian falls even of Juvenal, not to say the Augustan age. I would not give an Eclogue of Virgil, or the shortest satire of Juvenal, for all Claudian, or for ten such. I think he wrote Latin exactly in the way a foreigner would write it. He tries to imitate the writers of the Augustan age, and all that is good in point of taste is closely imitated from them. He had genius no doubt—though very servile in its kind—but his productions are sadly debased by the taste of his own age, and I think a man of education must have a poor ear, who is not fatigued by the monotony of his verses. Take any ten lines by themselves you may be struck with them: but read on for a hundred, and you will find no variety. In a general way, I consider not only Buchanan and the others whom I mentioned in my last, as worthy of the Augustan Age; but many others, such as Lloyd and Vincent Bourne, as most classical in their Latin. And what is more, I could pick out many living gentlemen of education in England whose productions would bear the severest test as to mere Latinity. The fact is, it is a peculiar talent or knack, that of imitation—The Russians and the Chinese possess it in an eminent degree with reference to painting and works of ingenuity. And when boys are reading the classical authors from five years old to eighteen, it is not surprising that the faculty of imitating a particular model should be improved to an astonishing degree. I should have thought the lines to Næra very classical, if I had not seen the whole. The latter part is too antithetical, to be in the purest taste. It is the praise of Buchanan that he is the first Latin scholar of modern times, not excepting Fracastorius, Vida and the modern Italians. And it is extraordinary at the same time to find Milton, Cowley, Johnson (I mean Samuel Johnson) and Gray so deficient. Gray is the best of these last. The epistle of Sophonisba to Massinissa is exquisitely classical, mea saltem sententia. Now I am going to ask Crites a home question, and he must answer it without evasion if he can; if he cannot, let him honestly tell us so. Et in Arcadia ego. I have been in our Hyperborean Arcadia. Past recollections which had long faded from my memory have been revived, and I think I recollect, having heard of reads somewhere, that Buchanan was read as a Classbook in the Schools and Colleges of Scotland, particularly the High School of Edinburgh, within these last hundred years—factually, upon the same shelf, and beheld with the same reverence as Homer and Virgil. I will not press the question in whether the fact is so or not? And I am no enemy to Scotchmen. But if I am right, what a mine has Crites been walking upon? And if she match once fires the train, what a figure will his scattered limbs cut in the air. I suspect that both *hypocritæ* and this *pseudo-Kritis* are Scotchmen, and hence the empty ostentation of knowing Buchanan's works *ipso omnia*, and hence the title of Crites to the name of a Scholar. Crites must pardon me—He knows nothing at all. I mean nothing personal. As I mean to withdraw from the scene, I perhaps may add a few words respecting the Literary Society. Writing under disguise it did not suit my purpose to speak of it more respectfully than I did; after all, however, it was mere badinage, and the reputation of the original and present members is too high to be affected, either by the badinage of a rattling firework like myself, or to need the vindication of such a doct as Crites. Sir John Malcolm made a noble effort in his inaugural address to animate all in one common cause, the advancement of literature and of science.

We are most reluctantly compelled to suppress the conclusion of this letter.—ED. GAZ.

No. 1.
JANUARY 1828.
MALLIGAM BOOK CLUB.

IRVING ON PROPHECY.

DEDICATION.

Mr. Irving styles his work "Babylon and Infidelity foredoomed of God: a Discourse on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse." And commences with a Dedication to his well beloved friend, and brother in Christ, Hatley Frere Esq., in which he adverts to a casual meeting with that gentleman at the house of a dear friend and brother in the Lord, with whom he walked forth into the fields for the purpose of Christian communication. The dedication addressing Mr. Hatley Frere proceeds; "you seemed to me as one who dreamed while you opened in my ear your views of the present times, as foretold in the books of Daniel and the Apocalypse. But being ashamed of my own ignorance, and having been blessed from my youth with the desire of instruction,

I dared not to scoff at what I heard, but resolved to consider the matter." A year intervenes before he meets Mr. Frere again. Speaking of that interview Mr. Irving proceeds, "you answered so sweetly and temperately the objections made to your views, that I was the more, and more struck with the outward tokens of a calm and sincere believer in truth, and I was again ashamed at my own ignorance, and again resolved to consider the matter, after which I had no rest in my spirit, until I waited upon you and offered myself as your pupil, to be instructed in prophecy according to your ideas thereof." After Mr. Irving had received without cavilling, and endeavored to comprehend Mr. Frere's whole scheme & substance of his interpretation, both of Daniel and Revelation, "he then withdrew to consider and try the matter by the two great criterions;—the structure of the books themselves; and the correspondence with the events which had been fulfilled; adding a careful consideration of the Discursive Prophecies also, which cast many cross lights upon the subject." Then after noticing how his mind fell away from the system of interpretation which, with Mede and More and others he had followed, he proceeds, "nor was it till after your system of interpretation had decomposed itself in my mind, that it gradually recomposed itself, under a more patient and assiduous consideration of the subject; which I mention because I believe it to be the true way in which this, or any other subject ought to be studied, and in which I wish this discourse to be read; with the humility of one who desireth to comprehend the whole matter—then to be weighed apart from the authority of a teacher, and the forms of his arguments; and so expect the approval or disapproval of the conscience, expected and waited for. I mention it, moreover, in order publicly to declare my acknowledgments to you, most kind and generous friend."

PREFACE.
Mr. Irving informs us in his preface that the discourses we are about to read were composed for the special instruction of the Continental Society; and as the Society's labors were directed to the spiritual condition of the Continent of Europe, distressed on one hand by the Papacy, on the other by Infidelity; to the right discharge of his duty as a Minister, it seemed to him: fit, to examine the Bible as to what it said of these two enemies of the faith, and that the following discourse is the first of his Inquiry. After he had preached them "they were destined to the quiet shelf," but for the disquiet it created among those he wished to edify, some of whom (Mr. I. complains) "had not the Christian decorum to hear me to the end," which effect Mr. I. having foreseen "beforehand besought of the Continental Society, either to be exonerated from this burden, or to be permitted to discharge it as a Minister of Christ, not as an advocate of theirs"—he then denies that from the vantage ground of the Pulpit he was contending with the political advocates of the Catholic claims, "from which, and every other question of policy, except that fundamental question of obedience to the Magistrate, I do (says he) by God's Grace, continually refrain myself, both in preaching and in prayer! and thus it hath come to pass, that, to clear myself from being a political partizan in a ministerial garb, and to gratify the desires of some faithful servants of Christ, I set forth this publication on which I pray the blessing of God to rest."

It was his wish to have separated the doom of Infidelity and the doom of Babylon, but he could ill do so, comparing "Infidelity as the sword of Cyrus, in delivering the Church from the strong hold of Babylon, and afterwards for lifting up the sword against Christ and his witnesses, showing the fate of Amalek and the nations of Canaan, in order that the Church may enter into her rest. He then declares that Infidelity struck her first blow of Babylon's fall 33 years ago, referring to the French Revolution, "since which time the hopes of the Church have revived." Infidelity hath to strike another, and 36 the Church is free. For Infidelity hath no time, but with all other antichristian spirits, falls at the battle of Armageddon, which will be to the Gentiles what the fall of Jerusalem was to the Jews; "of that generation being required the blood of all the Martyrs which had been shed from the Crucifixion of the son of God down to that time." He then declares that in this discourse he will maintain the present generation to be the one Mr. Irving concludes his preface with entreating his Brethren in the Ministry to take it into their most serious and solemn consideration; whether these things are so; for the agreement on these matters, among interpreters of prophecy, is now sufficient to have made out a case for the most sceptical; and if the approach of our Lord be so near at hand; if, of his kingdom, the first 33 years have already been running their unobserved course, and preparing the way for the great event of his appearing, holding out to us the sign of his coming; what manner of servants are we? what manner of Stewards

of his house, if we be found careless ourselves, and careless in admonishing his flock? The years of our era are nearly at an end, and the duty of his coming approacheth: Blessed is he that watcheth.

This brotherly exhortation I tender especially to my fathers, my brethren, of the Church of Scotland, which heretofore suffered so much for Christ's Kingly office; but now that he is ready to be revealed as a King upon earth are grown methinks indifferent.

SUBJECT OF DISCOURSE

DANIEL CHAP. VII.

INTRODUCTION.

The subject handled by Mr. Irving in his introduction, is, that the two great ends of prophecy, to convince the world, and to comfort the church are lost, if we refrain from studying to interpret it, and evil consequences arise to the Church: to avoid the latter, and to secure the former, it is incumbent upon every Christian, especially upon every minister to study and to interpret the prophecies. There are many striking passages in this introduction. In one part where he is maintaining that a promise and a prophecy have no difference in their ends, their evidence, and their effects; he instances the striking value of the Apocalypse with great force & elegance.—We give it in his own words:— "when the Gospels concerning the incarnation of Christ, and the acts of the Apostles concerning the plantation of the Church, and the Epistles concerning their doctrine and discipline and practice, were all completed, and the last of the Apostles remained, the sands of his glass almost run out, and the hoary man exiled far away from the habitation of the Church, to a lonely Island of the sea; the Spirit of the Lord did seize upon his remnant of life, and possessed him with prophecy concerning the history of the Church, from that time forward to the consummation of all things: which being finished, the Spirit in words of awful and terrible solemnity closed the canon of revelation, with entreaties that all men would look forward and encourage each other to expect the time of the second coming of the Lord." Mr. Irving at the conclusion of his introduction informs the Continental Society that "it hath in its eye all the nations of Europe, yet it hath (by Divine Providence doubtless) been confined in its operations to those kingdoms which were included in the ancient Roman Empire; and to which the prophecies under consideration almost wholly address the burden of their revelations—to the examination of which he proposes to address himself with diligence and humility."

PART I.

"The two fold divisions of prophecy into discursive and historical, with the general explication and opening of the prophecy of the four beasts contained in the text."

Mr. Irving defines discursive prophecies to be all the prophecies in the old testament saying Daniel; they observe no order of time, but are bound together by a sublime principle of association.—The following extract will convey his meaning and give another specimen of his style,—"Judgments of the world and deliverances of the church, glow before the prophet's rapt and ravished mind, and take form of terrors or of glory from his inspired pen. And the Divine Person who accomplishes the restoration and redemption of the Church comes into his vision—now as a child that is born to everlasting Government—now as a Prince of Peace and blessedness, whose coming is proclaimed by a voice filling the wilderness and the solitary waste—now as a man of sorrows, led like a sheep to the slaughter—now as a conqueror coming from Bozrah where he had trod the wine press of his fury—travelling in righteousness, mighty to save, until at length the travail of his soul being accomplished, and his kingdom established, the whole earth rejoiceth, and the woods break forth into singing, and the desert and the solitary place is glad for him, and the wilderness rejoiceth and blossometh like the rose. It is a sublime method the particular judgment they are to prophecy, appears the text of their theme, and they hasten to deliver themselves from the condition of time and place to enter into communication with the Divine Mind which is not by time and place methodised, and embracing the whole counsels of the Eternal, fling them forth as they live associated in the everlasting decrees; as yet they take the mould and form of the human mind, or are digested by time and place, or arranged according to the condition of cause and effects."

The Historical prophecies; and it is with these, that Mr. I. had to do, of a simple character and contained in Daniel and the Apocalypse. They are nothing more Mr. I. tells us, than "histories of the things that are expressed for the most part, in a natural or emblematical, not an official language; that it might be more expressive, and universally intelligible." Mr. I. is discussing the Historical Prophecies for fixing time and place, and the Discriptive, for the method of illustration, and the principles of the time and place.

Regarding the interpretation of the four beasts, there is no controversy and is thus simply stated: They are four mighty empires, the Babylonian, Persian, Macedonian, and the Roman. The Babylonian is the Lion with Eagles wings, which were plucked till it became manlike and human-hearted, to denote the gradual softening of its arrogant power before it was brought down by that which followed after. This was the bear raised upon one side, with three ribs on its mouth—its three conquests of Syria, Armenia and Babylon. The Leopard with four wings as a fowl with four heads denotes the unparalleled flatness of the Macedonian kingdom, divided rapidly into four parts, and governed by separate heads. Then cometh the last more terrible than the others, the monstrous Beast—a nondescript, with iron teeth, which break in pieces, and stamped the residue with the seal of it, having ten horns—Rome—which after a haughty stride upon the earth was separated into ten Kingdoms where it received the hordes of the Northern nations into its mighty hold.

The universal consent given to the interpretation of the former part of the vision, encourages Mr. Irving with confidence that the latter part relating to the Kingdom of the Saints of the Most High, will receive the same. The subject is the little Horn that arose when the ten Kingdoms of Rome were separated which Mr. I. believes to be the Papal Power. "The way in which it shot up with eyes like a man, and a mouth speaking great things; declares exactly how it grew.—Daniel being curious concerning this horn, further receives from the Angel these particulars: He shall speak great words against the saints of the most High, and think to change times and laws; and they shall be given into his hand until a time and a dividing time." Daniel here gains the important piece of information the time that Papacy shall last, and that at the expiration of that period the little horn shall be consumed and the Kingdom of the saints shall be set up.

Mr. Irving proposes to ascertain this period, when it began, and when it will end, and then show where we stand in prophetic history—his second object will be to observe from that time downward which judgments have been inflicted upon this blasphemous power, and which still remain to be inflicted before it be "consumed to the end."—We shall then see how the papal nations now stand, and then how far we are from the time, when the saints shall possess the power and become the fifth Kingdom, which is as surely to come as the other four have come and passed away.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are not to be duped by D. Y.—It is impossible to credit that any Italian poet, known to fame, could compose, or that an Englishman, acquainted with that language, would translate, lines so worthy the pen of a "Laura Matilda."—Several attempts of this kind have been made to impose upon our judgment, emanating we suspect all from one quarter, and while we thank the parties for the compliment they thus pay us, have only to say their tricks are excessively silly.—Pity to such friends "should waste their sweets upon the desert air!" Let the "Courier's" "Literary Repository" receive into its fostering womb such bright emanations of genius.

We reserve several communications for next paper, having already devoted an unusually large space to the favors of our Correspondents.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight, 1 | 84 per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'y Rs. per 0 | 0 Saa
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.
BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable notes 150 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas
Demandable do. 100 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in
Bombay on the 11th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50
B'y Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
FUGIO or BULLION.
Spanish Dollars, 100 per 218 B'y Rs.
German do. 100 per 213 Ditto.
GOVERNMENT LOAN.
Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan
(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY. PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, LANE, BY THOMAS RIGBY.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH 1828.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Printed in Bengal on the 18th August 1826, and re-
printed at the General Treasury at Bombay at the
rate of 1004 Bombay Rupees per 0 10 Siccas; be-
ing the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

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The learned Crites protruded, in the last Courier, the cloven foot much further than before.—The motives of Crites can at once be appreciated when he is known to be Vindex.—His want of temper and bullying swagger we will excuse—these are his natural infirmities.—The “LIE” given to Buckingham still rings in the ears of the public.—When we pulled aside the robes of the learned Greek, and exposed the dignified Vindex skulking under them, we expected and prepared for a storm, and we have not been deceived.—We knew that Vindex could not bear to have his old name repeated—he had reason to be ashamed of it.—But is he serious in his accusation of personality? Is it so great or so grave an offence to state our belief that an anonymous writer, sadly afflicted with the catocalles scribbendi, who had for sometime amused the public under the name of Vindex, has now thought proper to make himself still more ridiculous under that of Crites?—Is such a disclosure really so gross, so vulgar, so ungentlemanly a personality?—But (in Vindex’s own peculiarly elegant and oft repeated expression) he “remembers to forget” that while he is heaping upon us these very pretty epithets, he speaks not of an anonymous writer, but of us, the Editor of the Gazette, a personage necessarily well known to the community.—He tries as much as lies in his power to heap abusive personalities upon us, which, if just, would injure the individual; but had we been personal with him, which we flatly deny, and in the language of the Bengal Hurkaru defy him to prove—had we exposed his arrogance, ignorance and presumption the real individual would still be unknown and his character with the world unscathed.—We merely reason thus to prove the absurdity of his complaints; for we care not what may be said against us, so long as we can stand firm in conscious rectitude of purpose—

Justum et tenacem propositi vitium
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solidâ.

We consider the character of an Editor as public property—to be dealt with according as he acts, and exposed when he makes himself the tool of party or is actuated by grovelling selfish views. When Vindex next ventures to accuse others of personality, he ought to “remember not to forget,” that he gave Mr. Buckingham the LIE direct—Was this not personal? was it not an unjust—a low, a vulgar, and a detestable epithet?—Nor have Vindex and his associates scrupled to “identify” Giovanni with the Correspondents of the Oriental Herald—Did the Don say that such an imputation was “gross, vulgar and ungentlemanly”? No! he laughed at it, and said they were mistaken. This is the course which Crites would have pursued had he not been the identical Vindex—this is the course which he would even then have pursued, had our remarks been less just and stinging.—Vindex had really assumed a new name, and sat down to write against the Gazette, because he still rankled under the wounds he had received through its columns; and in favour of the Courier—because he wished to preserve some show of respectability in a Journal, which has invariably been the organ of an illiberal party, and is destined ever to continue so.—This is the real secret of the affair.—We could bring a abundance of evidence to prove what the Courier has been, and we have no reason to think that its principles have changed under the new Editor. The public cannot “forget to remember” that letter upon letter swelled the columns of the Courier in a party dispute, and that the faction, as Giovanni calls them, never sent a single letter to the Gazette, until the Courier became alarmed by a warning from Government, and declined to publish for correspondence—then, and not till then, was the Gazette made a vehicle of their philippics—and now, because we have treated one of the champions of the party as he merited, we are exposed to their rage and resentment.—Vindex, under another name, when the old one would not suit his purpose, tries to fling a stone at us, and when dragged forth from his

lurking hole, swears he did nothing of the kind.—It is amusing to observe his tortuous manœuvres in seeking for a plausible reason to account for entering the field of dispute. He tells us that he wished to expose the ignorance of Johannes Secundus, and to point out that when we relied upon him, we had “a blind guide” to follow. But he “remembers to forget” that he had written a great part of his letter before he saw that by Johannes Secundus.—In that part, by the bye, he nearly repeats what our “blind guide” had previously seen, and described. The “triviality” of Johannes’ remarks, therefore, recoils on the head of Crites.—He also “remembers to forget” that in that first portion of his letter, he strives hard to make it be believed that the printer’s devils in murdering one word had given birth to another of his own coining.—Why so anxious about the matter? The simple question, “Was the word Heperophutes not printed by mistake?” would have been enough to elicit the fact. It now proves that it was a mistake, but that does not affect the state of the matter with respect to Crites—he was evidently inventing an excuse for the Courier.—He would have it, also, that Heterophutes was no deceiver, but an ignoramus—here he contended against the clearest evidence.—And why did he all this? Why because the Courier must be upheld.—It would never do for the favored organ of party to sink into absolute contempt.—He could not suffer that it should be hoaxed, and therefore he set about to show that those who laughed at the Courier were a set of ignoramuses.—That Johannes and Heterophutes were two fools, and he, the learned Crites a sage!—They have by this time told him a different story.—The public will be able to determine between the pretensions of a modest “fourth form boy” and him who arrogantly assumes the title of Crites. He a Judge! Let the pseudo Crites doff the robes in which he has arrayed himself—they will sit much better upon Johannes.

The Editor of the Courier remarks, that we have an amusing way of jumbling together our singular and plural pronouns, because in the same sentence we happened to use the words “I” and “our” consecutively. Had he the smallest particle of reflection, he would have drawn from this inadvertence of our a useful lesson for his own conduct: for he would have thence perceived that we are not so anxious to draw a line of distinction between the Editor and the Man, because we fear scrutiny as little in one capacity as in the other.—No contrast exists between our individual and our Editorial principles.—We have ever advocated in public what in private we sincerely believed.—Not so the Editor of the Courier—he has individually no politics—no opinions.—With him a newspaper is a mere political card which he plays best who plays into the hands of the most powerful. The moment therefore he takes up his Editorial pen he proceeds, resolved to support to the best of his abilities the opinions of his patrons for the time being as in duty bound.—This conduct resembles that of the conscientious prostitute, who has no real attachment to any one, yet thinks it her duty to put on the semblance of love for every casual visitor who pays for the infliction of her diseased person.

Thus his meretricious favors have been successively bestowed upon the Chronicle and the Iris, to the destruction of both; and the Courier, which now enjoys them may one day repent their baneful influence.

As to his observation, of separating the “Editor from the man,” the distinction is about as good as separating Fauntleroy the Banker, from Fauntleroy the forger, and in either relation the less one has to do with him the better.

Touching the imputation he attempts to fix upon us of uttering “deliberate lies” the favorite term of the polished Vindex—his able coadjutor—we have simply to assure the public that we should have taken immediate notice of it, had not experience proved to us the utter hopelessness of any satisfaction being afforded.—To hurl back the foul and offensive term, may by Vindex be deemed courageous.—We shall leave him in quiet possession of so dignified an opinion, and treat him and his servile partizan with that contempt which their arrogance and presumption have brought upon them.

The Quackery of both, is now pretty well detected, and a “discerning public” will divide the palm of literature between them.

The “great satisfaction” the Editor of the Courier professes to enjoy from public patronage, arising he tells us from his amiable forbearance is one of those delusions which dimmed the lustre of his Iris—that arc of promise, which some of his discerning admirers

hailed as establishing a new era in oriental literature!!!

He has taken the fulsome plaudits of an interested faction; for the unbiassed Judgment of a thinking community. And like his friend Vindex, complacently sits down with all his “blushing honours thick upon him.”

That the Courier should have supporters is not to be marvelled at when we consider the principles on which it is conducted.

The senseless clamour of personalities raised by Vindex and re-echoed by the faction is no matter of surprise.

No wonder that all those who feel it their interest to quash the truth—to varnish over their dark deeds with a semblance of virtue and honour, to cloak their grasping and interested views under the names of RELIGION and CHARITY.—No wonder that these miscreants should wish to bully the independence of a free paper, and that they should lard over with flattery and insincere praise, that Editor whom they know they can put forth as a Cat’s paw in the furtherance of their own iniquitous designs.

The Courier’s inquiry whether it be his habit to utter dirty falsehoods seems to us to deserve separate consideration.—We will not offend him by answering the question, but will merely refresh his memory with a few facts which will assist him to a right conclusion on the point.—But before giving these agreeable truths, we will make one brief observation upon another branch of the same question. The Courier takes great credit to himself for preferring the odium of a grammatical error to the utterance of a dirty falsehood.—This sounds well and might perhaps have been allowed to pass for more than its value, had unfortunately for the Courier Heterophutes’ letter in our present number not at once exploded it.—He says that the printer’s devils did commit an error—that they substituted Heperophutes for Heterophutes.—Hence it could not have occurred to the Courier, either by the utterance of truth or falsehood, to avail itself, of Crites’ hint—and hence the Courier has taken credit (a very common thing with him) for a virtue which he did not exercise.—We will now give the Courier the facts with which we mean to refresh his memory.—He talks of paper bullets of the brain but forgets what the dread of weightier metal effected upon himself. Editorially, we have detected him repeatedly in fabricating notes to mock correspondents, with the sinister view of casting odium upon the Gazette.—But above all we must recall to his recollection the manner in which he tried to shuffle out of another imputation fixed by the Gazette upon him—that of being a turncoat in the important and interesting subject of the diffusion of knowledge—of shewing himself the enemy and then the friend of the cause.—We accused him of having, when he commenced the Iris, raked up several old and long forgotten articles by the London John Bull upon that subject, purposely written in ridicule of the attempts at the time making to institute the London university, and the following is his answer.

“If the person who concocts leading articles for the Gazette, in the absence of the Editor, cannot distinguish between a wish on our part to see the collegiate education of British youth placed on a proper and liberal footing, and a distrust of the expediency of teaching artisans to climb up poles and jump over posts, we are very sorry for him.”

Courier, 22nd December,

Here he would have us believe that he had only evinced hostility to the Gymnastic exercises in which mechanics indulge, and had always been a friend to the diffusion of knowledge.—Now, will the public credit, that he never himself wrote, nor did he ever publish from other papers, one single article in the Iris upon the subject of Gymnastics?—His hostility was always directed against the “spread of science” and the “march of intellect.”

When he found it would serve his selfish and servile views to turn coat, which he did in a leading article on the Native Education Society of this place, he was compelled to confess the fact in the following shuffling excuse.

“From the tenor of several extracts and remarks that have on former occasions appeared in the Iris, regarding the March of Intellect and Spread of Science, many of our readers may be tempted to tax us with inconsistency, in as far as we now advocate the diffusion of intelligence. We therefore beg to explain that our opposition to the science mania of the day rather refers to the system of the Birkbecks, Gilchrist and Humes—the application of the principle and not the principle itself; Mechanic’s Institutions, Debating Clubs and Jumping posts, not the enlargement of the human intellect.”
November 20th.

Here he dislikes “Mechanic’s Institutions” which the most talented man, and the greatest philanthropist of the age, Mr. Brougham, so strenuously supports—and he dislikes also debating clubs and jumping posts. Be it remembered he sticks the two first off the 22nd December and sticks fast to the jumping posts.

As we already observed he did not evince a dislike of jumping posts at an earlier period—what he did dislike may be discovered from the following which are his own words.

“The effect of the dissemination of science and knowledge amongst operatives and the lower classes generally, is a grand subject of speculation, and to it we shall therefore, address ourselves.—Argument, or rather cavil, on these matters we heartily despise and shall accordingly avoid it. Contenting ourselves with laying down general principles illustrated by facts, we will employ ridicule when we encounter folly, and exercise satire where discussion would be fruitless.”

—Ridiculum acri

Fortius ac melius plerumque secat res
This is the principle on which the London John Bull has proceeded, and it is one of the instances in which it has much served the state.—From that paper we have selected 2 articles, never before published at Bombay.

In the one headed “Spread of Science” we concur. The article headed “March of Intellect” does not exactly accord with our ideas, in as far as we do not believe that the predominance of Catholicism would ever lead to the abolition of distinctions.”

Iris July 31st.

Not a word in this about “Jumping posts” not a word about “debating clubs”—Here we are told that “Science and knowledge” should be withheld from our fellow countrymen while on the 20th November, when he had a patron to please, he strenuously advocates the dissemination of these blessings amongst strangers and the idolatrous heathen!—

The Courier has no hole to creep out by here—he must confess to the utterance of what is untrue.—Nor shall we allow him to say that his dislike to the diffusion of knowledge did not extend to the London University. The extracts which he recommended on the 31st July from the John Bull were purposely got up in ridicule of it.—He cannot have been ignorant of this—nor of the brutal attacks made by his favourite, the Bull, upon the wife and family of Mr. Brougham, chiefly because he is the warmest advocate and most zealous supporter of the London University and of the general diffusion of knowledge. He himself declares in an article in last Saturday’s Courier, which we republish below, that the “Ours” or the Serviles of England, bitterly opposed it.—The Iris echoed from the Bull, its servile advocacy of the principles of the serviles, and copied from it the articles in question.

We now leave the Courier to reconcile these matters in the best manner he can, which we have no doubt he will endeavour to do by some new twist or quibble; and we should not be at all surprised if we are riddled next Saturday for the obscenity of our understanding; for his turnings and windings are innumerable as those of Proteus, and he assumes a new character with all the ease of a practised Histrionic.

— Ille sua contra non ictum daretur
omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum.
Verum, ubi nulla fagam reperit pellacia, victus
In sese redit.

We next come to consider the Courier’s increased circulation, and when he boasts in this respect we would always have the public to keep in mind that the IMMENSE circulation of the Iris?—The Courier says that he has had 60 new subscribers within the last two months—we are indeed disposed to “contradict” this, but shall content ourselves with simply expressing our disbelief of the fact, for we have had more than that number within the same brief space, and we really cannot divine where upwards of 120 new subscribers are to come from, as we have lost none of our old, but such as have left India.—Our books which are open to the public will prove this fact.—The Courier was not a little out in his reckoning in alleging that his circulation was greater than that of any one of the Bengal papers, for the Calcutta Journalists have only “shown up” the extent of their Mofussil circulation, while the Courier includes in his calculation all his subscribers residing on the Island of Bombay.—If therefore the Courier’s list of subscribers does not far exceed the highest number exhibited in the Bengal Papers, we do not envy him his “extensive” circulation—the greatest number in that list is only 293!

Extract of a letter from an Officer of
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM’S SERVICE,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quiescit.

We consider the character of an Editor as public property—to be dealt with according as he acts, and exposed when he makes himself the tool of party or is actuated by grovelling selfish views. When Vindex next ventures to accuse others of personality, he ought to "remember not to forget," that he gave Mr. Buckingham the LIE direct—Was this not personal? was it not an unjust—a low, a vulgar, and a detestable epithet?—Nor have Vindex and his associates scrupled to "identify" Giovanni with the Correspondents of the Oriental Herald—Did the Don say that such an imputation was "gross, vulgar, and ungentlemanly"? No! he laughed at it, and said they were mistaken. This is the course which Crites would have pursued had he not been the identical Vindex—this is the course which he would even then have pursued, had our remarks been less just and ringing—Vindex had really assumed a new name, and sat down to write against the Gazette, because he still ranked under the wounds he had received through its columns; and in favour of the Courier—because he wished to preserve some show of respectability in a Journal, which has invariably been the organ of an illiberal party, and is destined ever to continue so.—This is the real secret of the affair.—We could bring a abundance of evidence to prove what the Courier has been, and we have no reason to think that its principles have changed under the new Editor. The public cannot "forget to remember" that letter upon letter swelled the columns of the Courier in a party dispute, and that the faction, as Giovanni calls them, never sent a single letter to the Gazette, until the Courier became alarmed at a warning from Government, and declined to publish for correspondence—then, and not till then, was the Gazette made a vehicle of their philippics—and now, because we have treated one of the champions of the party as he merited, we are exposed to their rage and resentment.—Vindex, under another name, when the old one would not suit his purpose, tries to fling a stone at us, and, when dragged forth from his

lurking hole, swears he did nothing of the kind—It is amusing to observe his tortuous manœuvres in seeking for a plausible reason to account for entering the field of disputation. He tells us that he wished to expose the ignorance of Johannes Secundus, and to point out that when we relied upon him, we had "a blind guide" to follow. But he "remembers to forget" that he had written a great part of his letter before he saw that by Johannes Secundus.—In that part, by the bye, he nearly repeats what our "blind guide" had previously seen, and described. The "triviality" of Johannes' remarks, therefore, recoils on the head of Crites.—He also "remembers to forget" that in that first portion of his letter, he strives hard to make it be believed that the printer's devils in murdering one word had given birth to another of his own coining.—Why so anxious about the matter? The simple question, "Was the word Heterophutes not printed by mistake?" would have been enough to elicit the fact. It now proves that it was a mistake, but that does not affect the state of the matter with respect to Crites—he was evidently inventing an excuse for the Courier.—He would have it, also, that Heterophutes was no deceiver, but an ignoramus—here he contended against the clearest evidence.—And why did he all this? Why because the Courier must be upheld.—It would never do for the favored organ of party to sink into absolute contempt.—He could not suffer that it should be hoaxed, and therefore he set about to shew that those who laughed at the Courier were a set of ignoramus.—That Johannes and Heterophutes were two fools, and he, the learned Crites a sage.—They have by this time told him a different story.—The public will be able to determine between the pretensions of a modest "fourth form boy" and him who arrogantly assumes the title of Crites. He a Judge! Let the pseudo Crites doff the robes in which he has arrayed himself—they will sit much better upon Johannes.

The Editor of the Courier remarks, that we have an amusing way of jumbling together our singular and plural pronouns, because in the same sentence we happened to use the words "I" and "our" consecutively. Had he the smallest particle of reflection, he would have drawn from this inadvertence of ours a useful lesson for his own conduct: for he would have thence perceived that we are not so anxious to draw a line of distinction between the Editor and the Man, because we fear scrutiny as little in one capacity as in the other.—No contrast exists between our Individual and our Editorial principles.—We have ever advocated in public what in private we sincerely believed.—Not so the Editor of the Courier—he has individually no politics—no opinions.—With him a newspaper is a mere political card which he plays best who plays into the hands of the most powerful. The moment therefore he takes up his Editorial pen he proceeds, resolved to support to the best of his abilities the opinions of his patrons for the time being as in duty bound.—This conduct resembles that of the conscientious prostitute, who has no real attachment to any one, yet thinks it her duty to put on the semblance of love for every casual visitor who pays for the infliction of her diseased person.

Thus his meretricious favors have been successively bestowed upon the Chronicle and the Iris, to the destruction of both; and the Courier, which now enjoys them may one day repent their baneful influence.

As to his observation, of separating the "Editor from the man," the distinction is about as good as separating Fauntleroy the Banker, from Fauntleroy the forger, and in either relation the less one has to do with him the better.

Touching the imputation he attempts to fix upon us of uttering "deliberate lies" the favorite term of the polished Vindex—his able coadjutor—we have simply to assure the public that we should have taken immediate notice of it, had not experience proved to us the utter hopelessness of any satisfaction being afforded.—To hurl back the foul and offensive term, may by Vindex be deemed courageous.—We shall leave him in quiet possession of so dignified an opinion, and treat him and his servile partizan with that contempt which their arrogance and presumption have brought upon them.

The Quackery of both, is now pretty well detected, and a "discerning public" will divide the palm of literature between them.

The "great satisfaction" the Editor of the Courier professes to enjoy from public patronage, arising he tells us from his amiable forbearance is one of those delusions which dimmed the lustre of his Iris—that arc of promise, which some of his discerning admirers

hailed as establishing a new era in oriental literature!!!

He has taken the fulsome plaudits of an interested faction; for the unbiased judgment of a thinking community. And like his friend Vindex, complacently sits down with all his "blushing honours thick upon him."

That the Courier should have supporters is not to be marvelled at when we consider the principles on which it is conducted.

The senseless clamour of personalities raised by Vindex and re-echoed by the faction is no matter of surprise.

No wonder that all those who feel it their interest to quash the truth—to varnish over their dark deeds with a semblance of virtue and honour, to cloak their grasping and interested views under the names of RELIGION and CHARITY.—No wonder that these miscreants should wish, to bully the independence of a free paper, and that they should lard over with battery and insincere praise, that Editor whom they know they can put forth as a Cat's paw in the furtherance of their own iniquitous designs.

The Courier's inquiry whether it be his habit to utter dirty falsehoods seems to us to deserve separate consideration.—We will not offend him by answering the question, but will merely refresh his memory with a few facts which will assist him to a right conclusion on the point.—But before giving these agreeable truths, we will make one brief observation upon another branch of the same question. The Courier takes great credit to himself for preferring the odium of a grammatical error to the utterance of a dirty falsehood.—This sounds well and might perhaps have been allowed to pass for more than its value, had unfortunately for the Courier Heterophutes' letter in our present number not at once exploded it.—He says that the printer's devils did commit an error—that they substituted Heterophutes for Heterophutes.—Hence it could not have occurred to the Courier, either by the utterance of truth or falsehood, to avail itself, of Crites' hint—and hence the Courier has taken credit (a very common thing with him) for a virtue which he did not exercise.—We will now give the Courier the facts with which we mean to refresh his memory.—He talks of paper bullets of the brain but forgets what the dread of weightier metal effected upon himself. Editorially, we have detected him repeatedly in fabricating notes to mock correspondents, with the sinister view of casting odium upon the Gazette.—But above all we must recall to his recollection the manner in which he tried to shuffle out of another imputation fixed by the Gazette upon him—that of being a turncoat in the important and interesting subject of the diffusion of knowledge—of shewing himself the enemy and then the friend of the cause.—We accused him of having, when he commenced the Iris, raked up several old and long forgotten articles by the London John Bull upon that subject, purposely written in ridicule of the attempts at the time making to institute the London university, and the following is his answer.

"If the person who concocts leading articles for the Gazette, in the absence of the Editor, cannot distinguish between a wish on our part to see the collegiate education of British youth placed on a proper and liberal footing, and a distrust of the expediency of teaching artisans to climb up poles and jump over posts, we are very sorry for him."

Here he would have us believe that he had only evinced hostility to the Gymnastic exercises in which mechanics indulge, and had always been a friend to the diffusion of knowledge.—Now, will the public credit, that he never himself wrote, nor did he ever publish from other papers, one single article in the Iris upon the subject of Gymnastics?—His hostility was always directed against the "spread of science" and the "march of intellect."

When he found it would serve his selfish and servile views to turn coat, which he did in a leading article on the Native Education Society of this place, he was compelled to confess the fact in the following shuffling excuse.

"From the tenor of several extracts and remarks that have on former occasions appeared in the Iris, regarding the March of Intellect and Spread of Science, many of our readers may be tempted to tax us with inconsistency, in as far as we now advocate the diffusion of intelligence. We therefore beg to explain that our opposition to the science mania of the day rather refers to the system of the Birkbecks, Gilchrist and Humes—the application of the principle and not the principle itself; Mechanic's Institutions, Debating Clubs and Jumping posts, not the enlargement of the human intellect."

November 20th.

Here, he dislikes "Mechanic's Institutions" which the most talented man, and the greatest philanthropist of the age, Mr. Brougham, so strenuously supports—and he dislikes also debating clubs and jumping posts. Be it remembered he sinks the two first off the 22nd December and sticks fast to the jumping posts. As we already observed he did not evince a dislike of jumping posts at an earlier period—what he did dislike may be discovered from the following which are his own words.

"The effect of the dissemination of science and knowledge amongst operatives and the lower classes generally, is a grand subject of speculation, and to it we shall therefore, address ourselves.—Argument, or rather cavil, on these matters we heartily despise and shall accordingly avoid it. Contenting ourselves with laying down general principles illustrated by facts, we will employ ridicule when we encounter folly, and exercise satire where discussion would be fruitless."

"Ridiculum acri
Fortius ac melius plerumque secat res"
This is the principle on which the London John Bull has proceeded, and it is one of the instances in which it has much served the state.—From that paper we have selected 2 articles, never before published at Bombay.

In the one headed "Spread of Science" we concur. The article headed "March of Intellect" does not exactly accord with our ideas, in as far as we do not believe that the predominance of Catholicism would ever lead to the abolition of distinctions."

Iris July 31st.
Not a word in this about "Jumping posts" not a word about "debating clubs"—Here we are told that "Science and knowledge" should be withheld from our fellow countrymen; while on the 20th November, when he had a patron to please, he strenuously advocates the dissemination of these blessings amongst strangers and the idolatrous heathen!—

The Courier has no hole to creep out by here—he must confess to the utterance of what is untrue.—Nor shall we allow him to say that his dislike to the diffusion of knowledge did not extend to the London University. The extracts which he recommended on the 31st July from the John Bull were purposely got up in ridicule of it.—He cannot have been ignorant of this—nor of the brutal attacks made by his favourite, the Bull, upon the wife and family of Mr. Brougham, chiefly because he is the warmest advocate and most zealous supporter of the London University and of the general diffusion of knowledge. He himself declares in an article in last Saturday's Courier, which we republish below, that the "Cuts" or the "Serviles of England," bitterly opposed it.—The Iris echoed from the Bull, its servile advocacy of the principles of the serviles, and copied from it the articles in question.

We now leave the Courier to reconcile these matters in the best manner he can, which we have no doubt he will endeavor to do by some new twist or quibble; and we should not be at all surprised if we are 33rd next Saturday for the obscurity of our understanding; for his turnings and twinnings are innumerable as those of Proteus, and he assumes a new character with all the ease of a practised Histrionic.

Ille suus contra non invenit assem,
Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
Vernum, ubi nulla fugam reperit pellicia, vinctus
In sese redit.

We next come to consider the Courier's increased circulation, and when he boasts in this respect we would always have the public to keep in mind that of the 120,000 circulation of the Iris?—The Courier says that he has had 60 new subscribers within the last two months—we are indeed disposed to "contradict" this, but shall content ourselves with simply expressing our disbelief of the fact, for we have had more than that number within the same brief space, and we really cannot divine where upwards of 120 new Subscribers are to come from, as we have lost none of our old, but such as have left India.—Our books which are open to the public will prove this fact.—The Courier was not a little out in his reckoning in alleging that his circulation was greater than that of any one of the Bengal papers, for the Calcutta Journalists have only "shown up" the extent of their Mofussil circulation, while the Courier includes in his calculation all his Subscribers residing on the Island of Bombay.—If therefore the Courier's list of subscribers does not far exceed the highest number exhibited in the Bengal Papers, we do not envy him his "extensive" circulation—the greatest number in that list is only 293!

Extract of a letter from an Officer of
His Highness THE NIZAM'S SERVICE,

dated 30th January 1828.

An unfortunate and I may say melancholy occurrence has happened to the Southward near Koolburga, at a place called Dhundhotee; and as I fancy you will not hear of it from any public communication, I will detail the heads of it.

A plot was formed among some of the relations of the Jagheedar of the above place, who it is said had planned the death of the Chieftain, with the view of establishing themselves in his place, and according to a preconcerted plan, they stormed the Ghurry in the dead of the night, with an intrepid band of Arabs, for which it was stipulated that large sums of money should be the reward of their treachery.

Lieutenant John Stirling, who had the Superintendence of that part of the Country, was directed by the Resident to proceed thither, for the purpose of investigating the matter, which at first sight attached a considerable portion of criminality, and from a complete disclosure of the state of affairs, the act could receive no extenuation for various cogent reasons. Lieut. Stirling with the view of surmounting the obstacles opposed, proposed that the Garrison should surrender the three relations of the Jagheedar, and that they might depart with the honours of war, together with protection from any violence; but their reply was too unreasonable to deserve attention.

Lieut. Stirling arrived at Dhundhotee on the 29th Ultimo, and from the inadequate effects which he found to result from his earnest and frequent appeals to the Garrison; he with an ardent spirit of heroic fortitude and gallantry, seized a favourable opportunity on the morning of the 3rd Instant, and assembled the Government troops which had been ordered there from the adjacent districts amounting to about 700 men, and put himself at the head of them with his escort of 20 dismounted Cavalry, advanced to the attack with great impetuosity, and slew two Arabs outright with his own hand, but being so exposed to the fire of the Garrison, he was unfortunately killed in the very door of the Ghurree, and the force was ultimately compelled to retreat, after losing a good many men, killed and wounded.

On this intelligence reaching the Resident, a force under the command of Major John Sutherland was ordered to besiege the place; who, immediately advanced to Dhundhotee on hearing of the affair, and arrived there on the 11th, being a distance of 150 miles in four days; however, much to our satisfaction, it appears that Captain Eric Sutherland had arrived some hours before the force with Civil authority, and secured the three delinquents, who had in so treacherous a manner commenced rebellion, and just as the force arrived at the place, the Arabs with infinite chagrin and vexation were evacuating the Ghurry.

Lieut. Stirling was shot through the lungs by two Matchlock balls, and instantly fell dead against the door of the Ghurry. Those whose peculiar happiness it was to live with him in habits of intimacy, have to deplore a friend, whose warmth of affection has left an indelible sensation of regret; and, on account of his eminent talents and integrity he was selected for the important charge of Civil Commissioner in a large tract of Country in the Nizam's dominions. In order to perpetuate his memory a public and unanimous subscription has been opened to erect a tomb over his remains.

We trust the Resident will succeed with the Nizam's Government in having condign punishment inflicted, and the rebels secured, in order to prevent a recurrence of similar treachery in other vassals. The evacuation of Dhundhotee has restored tranquillity to the Southward; but information has been received that a number of refractory Ramoosees have started up on the line of frontier between Solapoor and Ahmednuggur, and Major Sutherland has received instructions to immediately cooperate with the Honorable Company's troops, in speedily putting an end to their depredations, and we have no doubt the Ramoosees will suffer for their presumption.

BOMBAY COURIER FEBRUARY 2nd.

Our contemporary of the India Gazette has, dwelt at some length on an expression of ours, that the London University would "come into fashion," now that some of its directors had got a share in the Administration. He observes, that the people "in one respect, consider education as they would a commodity, and whether it be fashionable to do so or not, they will send their children where they think they will receive the best and most useful education at the least cost." This, to a certain extent, is undoubtedly true; where there is an institution affording useful education at a cheap rate, people will send their children if they can; we never doubted that for a single moment. Our observation referred rather to the first establishment of the University, than to its popularity when once formed. Much as British capital and British enterprise may achieve, unassisted by the rulers, we fancy in the matter of public education very little can be accomplished as long as the aristocracy withholds its countenance. It is not to be disputed that a

great many parents send their sons to the Universities, with the idea that they may there form friendships and acquaintances with young men whose rank and fortune would operate beneficially on their interest in after life. The ambition, too, of associating with noblemen, though very paltry, is nevertheless very common amongst young men, and stimulates to those entreaties which parental fondness can rarely resist. Add to these the more praiseworthy desire, by which very many youths are animated, of acquiring eminence in the pulpit and the bar, and to the fulfilment of which an Oxford or Cambridge University education is so essential,—nay indispensable, as far as the pulpit is concerned. These reasons will surely appear sufficient why the formation of the London University would be considered as materially dependent on the patronage of the aristocracy. Nay, we had it from Mr. Joseph Hume's own lips, not fifteen months ago, that the University Directors could not get on for want of the sunshine of the noblesse, and perhaps the very circumstance of the Directors taking the tide of affairs "at the flood," and pushing the Institution into notoriety whilst some of them are in office, furnishes incontestible proof of the truth of the worthy *Financier's* affirmation. "FASHION," even if we take the word, as our contemporary has done, in its common acceptation, "in all things bears such sovereign sway," that we apprehend MR. BROUGHAM, LORD LANSDOWNE, and their Whig friends, would have had as much difficulty in convincing the majority of Englishmen that their University was in "good taste" whilst the Tories ruled the roast, as Mr. Deputy FAVELL, the slop-seller, would experience in introducing the cut of his Sunday coat amongst the exquisites at Almack's.

We will say nothing of the opposition of the "OUTS" to the patriotic undertaking in question. It was in perfect keeping with their general hostility to the Catholic Question. According to their political creed, the Protestant ascendancy would derive very little from the establishment of a college where theology formed no part of the instruction; but on the contrary the increased diffusion of liberalism consequent on the introduction of such a system of education in the heart of the British metropolis must have offered to their apprehensions a speedy approach to the climax they have always endeavoured to prevent.

We have continued the republication from the Hurkaru of the statement put forth by the University Directors. It is really worthy of attention

Our Gazette contemporary has an amusing way of jumbling together his singular and his plural pronouns. In his last we have this passage:

"I wonder our cotemporary did not take the hint, and say that the Printer's devils had murdered one word and given birth to another."

Why should our contemporary "wonder" that we do not tell deliberate lies? Is it so much our habit, or is it so much a propensity of his own, that he should discover any thing marvellous in our preferring the odium of a grammatical blunder to the utterance of a dirty falsehood?

If we have any one thing to complain of more than another in the conduct of our contemporary towards us, it is his great want of common candour. We can assure him that had he from the first dealt fairly with our Editorial lucubrations, and separated the *Editor* from the *man*, it would have delighted us to have wrestled with him in the field of politics and literature; but he has, from the very commencement of his attack on the *Iris Prospectus* (to which he was encouraged and prompted by the Hurkaru nine weeks after the *Prospectus* appeared) up to the ungentlemanly insinuation in his last, so contrived to mix up improper personal allusions with public articles as to place himself completely out of the pale of newspaper controversy. This is the true and only reason why we have avoided meeting him on Editorial grounds, and it is a great satisfaction to us to know that the public have recognised our forbearance. An increase of sixty subscribers within the past two months conveys to our minds strong proof of a smooth course being the most proper and acceptable one, and at the same time provides a coat of mail against all "the paper-bullets" of our brother's brain. *Apologies* of subscribers; the Gazette asked some time ago for a statement of the circulation we enjoyed, in order that (our contemporary must have been hard up for a reason) we might "be open to contradiction!" True or not, the statement would have been, and may still be, contradicted by our brother! nevertheless we will so far gratify him, since the Calcutta papers have been shewing up their numbers, as to say the Bombay Courier has more subscribers than any one of those journals.

Bombay Courier, Feb. 2nd.



Bombay Races.

FIRST DAY.—JAN. 30TH 1828.

FIRST RACE.

A CUP, value 300 Sovereigns, presented by a few of the friends of the Turf in honor of one of its most strenuous supporters—for all Maiden Arab Horses that have never started upon any Course.—Heats two miles—Weight for age.

	age	st.	lbs.
Mr. Erskine's. C. A. H. Brobdignia	1	9	0
Capt. Moore's. B. A. H. Phillip	5	8	5
Mr. H. Gordon's. C. A. H. Benedict	4	8	12
Capt. Graham's. C. A. H. Satellite	5	8	5
Capt. Hancock's. G. A. C. Rajah	3	7	5
Capt. Spiller's. G. A. H. Bundoolah	5	8	5
Mr. Gray's. G. A. H. Small Hopes	5	8	5
Mr. Norton's. B. A. H. Darkness	5	8	5

Won by Captain Spillers Bundoolah, in 2 heats.

SECOND RACE.

A MATCH between Mr. E. Elliot's G. A. H. Slyboots and Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Harlequin—two miles—8 stone.

Slyboots was the winner.

THIRD RACE.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 500 Rupees P. P. each Subscriber, for all Maiden Arab Horses that have never started upon any Course.—Heats two miles—8st. 7lb. Open till the 1st December 1827 at 4 P. M.

9 SUBSCRIBERS.

Captain Moore's. G. A. H. Nautilus.	
Captain Hancock's. C. A. H. Robinson Crusoe.	
Captain Graham's. G. A. H. Nim North.	
Captain James's. B. A. H. H. Bucken.	
Mr. Norton's. G. A. H. Vulcan.	
Mr. E. Elliot's. G. A. H. Honesty.	
Mr. Hunter's. B. A. H. Wanton.	

Won by Capt. Hancock's Robinson Crusoe.

SECOND DAY.—1ST FEB. 1828.

FIRST RACE.

A COLT'S PLATE of Rupees 600 from the Fund and rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Colts having a Colt's tooth in their head on the 10th October 1827.—Heats 1½ Mile—weight for age.

	age	st.	lbs.
Mr. Norton's. G. A. H. Shillalah	4	7	12
Capt. Hancock's. G. A. C. Rajah	3	7	3
Mr. Charleston's. G. A. C. Norman	4	7	12
Capt. Graham's. G. A. C. Mayday	4	7	12

SECOND RACE.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 500 Rupees each,—one Mile and a half—weight for inches.

Mr. Gray's. B. A. H. Pantagruel	7st. 3lbs. Sins.
Mr. Hunter's. B. A. G. Pippin	7 7 14

THIRD RACE.

A MATCH between Captain Spiller's Horse Constellation and Captain Moore's Stranger,—one Mile and a half.

Captain Spiller's. B. A. H. Constellation	8st.
Captain Moore's. C. A. H. Stranger	8st.

FOURTH RACE.

A PLATE OF RUPEES 500 from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 8st. 7lbs.—1½ Miles and a distance.

Capt. Moore's. G. A. H. Emilius	8st. 13lbs. 2in.
Mr. Erskine's. G. A. H. Golithly	8 3 8
Capt. Brough's. C. A. H. Little Tough	6 10 8
Capt. James's. G. A. H. Renegade	9 0 14
Mr. Seton's. B. A. H. Saladin	8 5 4

of civil war, and a return to servitude under an absolute power rendered sanguinary by vengeance.

"Greece will mourn the Minister who took her under his protection when she was in the extremity

Courier 2nd February.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surgeon J. P. Reach, Civil Surgn. Bushire.
Ensign Frederick Horn, H. M. 20th Regt.
Ensign James Chamber, H. M. 20th Regt.
Ensign James Taylor, H. M. 20th Regt.
Capt. J. Brandon, 1st Extra Bengal N. I.
Lieut. Short, 13th Regt.
Lieut. Carruthers Queens Royals.
Ensign Walton, Queens Royals.
Lieut. Wm. Cayave, 20th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon, G. W. Schaniman, 45th Rt. M. N. I.
Ensign Charles C. Cain, 23d Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon James Williamson.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Chas Johnson, 3d Rt.

Lieut. Saml. Athill, Engineers.
Lieut. S. A. Lawrence, 4th Regt.
Lieut. George Jacob, 2d Dr. Regt.
Capt. Swinton, Pay Master.
Mr. Charles Swinton.
Asst. Surgn. H. P. Hutton, H. C. C. Amperst.
Asst. Surgn. John Ross, H. C. C. Thetis.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 30th.—Dutch Barque Rajahwadi, Pat. Rough, Commander from Java, left 5th Dec.
Feb. 1st.—Brig Outon, Shaik Siah Nacquadah, from Surat 31st Jan., and bound to Lomb.
3rd Schooner Mahadin Buz, C. Roadet, Com. from Colombo.
Passenger per Barque Rajahwadi.—D. Munro Esq.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 30th.—Ship Scastris (Free Trader) Wm. Bourcheir Com. to London.
31st Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahannd Syrang, to Tankara Bunder.
Feb. 3d.—Portuguese Ship Incomparavel, E. Joze Alves, Com. to Goa.
4th.—Brig Britannia (Free Trader) Wm. Ferris Com. to London.
Passengers by Ship Scastris.—Capt. Slight, Capt. Wilson and 2 Children, Capt. Hart, Capt. Athill, and 1 Child, Lieut. Darke, Lieut. Jacob, Doctor Royle, Capt. Ughurli, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Kray, Mr. Pitt, C. Service, Capt. and Mrs. Lacenders, to Cannanore, Dr. Bourchier.
By Brig Britannia.—Capt. Addison.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Duke of Bedford for London.
Clairmont for ditto.
Guardian for ditto.
Grecian for Liverpool.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Edmonstone, for ditto.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Britannia, Scastris, Grecian, COUNTRY SHIPS.—Helen, Castleburgh, Gloriozo, Oscar, Byramore, Bannerman, Milford, Duke of Bedford, Earl Kellie, Ann, Asia Felix, Prince of Wales, Lowjee, Glenelg, Charles Forbes, Guardian, Solemany, Bombay Castle, Prome, Illustre Almeida, Caroline, Edmonstone, Clairmont.
Amherst, H. C. Cruiser.
Incomparavel.—Portuguese.
Mansoori.—Arab.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

JANUARY. 19th.—Ship Comptel Newall, Daviot, from Sand Heads, 11th Jan.
Do.—Brig Sophia, G. King, from Padang, 12th October, Coringa 27th Dec. Bimlipatam 6th and Masulipatam 15th January.
20th.—Brig Hope, J. H. Dennison, from Padang, 17th Dec. and Pondicherry 9th Jan.
21st.—Brig Enterprise, R. Cook, from Singapore 28th, Malacca 29th Dec. and Pinang 8th Jan.
12d.—H. M. ship Java, W. S. Carroll, C. S. bearing the Flag of His Excellence Rear Admiral Gage, Commander in Chief.
Do.—Brig Resource, W. Barrington, from Singapore 24th, Malacca 27th, and Pinang 1st Jan.
Passengers per Brig Hope.—Mrs. Fuller, Capt. Fuller, H. M. 89th Regiment; Lieut. Col. Walker, C. B. H. M. 54th Regt.; Captain Grant H. M. 89th Regt.; Captain Johnstone, B. N. I.; Lieut. Kirby, 4th M. N. I., Mr. Smith, Assistant Surgeon; Five Children and three Charter Party Passengers; Mr. C. Wantzloeben, Mariner.
Per Ship Comptel Newall.—Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. Williamson, Mr. P. Daviot, and one Native.
Per Brig Sophia.—S. Mackenzie, Esq.
Per Brig Enterprise.—12 Native Merchants and Clerks, 13 Natives and 4 Boys.
Per Brig Resource.—John Hevelly, Esq. and P. Cardozo, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

JAN 17th.—H. M. Ship Cyrene Campbell, on a Cruise.
Do.—H. M. Ship Hind, J. Furneaux.
Do.—Ship Protector, G. Waugh, for London.
18th.—Ship, Jehanghier, P. Roy, for Bimlipatam and Calcutta.
19th.—Ship Shah in Shah, D. R. Taylor, for Eskepilli and Calcutta.
Do.—Schooner Waterloo, J. Williams, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.
20th.—Shy La Belle Alliance, H. Hunter, for Calcutta.
22d.—Brig Hope, J. H. Dennison, for Coringa and Vizagapatam.
23d.—Brig Norfolk, M. Kingsel, for Coringa and Padang.
24th.—H. C. Ship Lord Melville, Captain Brown, for England.
Do.—Brig Highland Chief, Captain Hall, for the Northern Ports.
Do.—Brig Sophia, Captain King, for Padang.
Passengers by Lord Melville for London.—Col. Boardman, Miss Boardman, Mrs. Colonel Swayne, Captain Rose, Lieut. Lung, 4 Women and 4 Children, Charter Party Passenger.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Lord Melville, Capt. R. Brown.
H. C. Ship Childs Harold, Capt. W. West.
Ship Prince Regent, Captain H. Murphy.
Ship Wellington, Captain G. Evans.
Ship Fort Wallis, Captain James Neish.
Ship Clyde, Captain D. N. Munro.
Ship Clarissa, Captain J. Munro.
Ship Colonel Newall, Captain J. Daviot.
Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Davidson.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain James Hall.
Brig Enterprise, Captain James Hall.
Brig Enterprise, Captain S. C. C.
Brig Resource, Captain W. Barrington.
Brig Sophia, Captain G. King.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

JANUARY — 14. Ship Cygnat, J. Stephens, from Batavia the November, Madras the 1st December, and Vizagapatam the 18th December.
 — 16. The English Ship Falcon, Captain Samuel Moore, from China 9th December and Singapore 20th December.
 — The English Ship Mary Ann, Captain James Macdonald, from London 15th July, Madras, and Cape 26th Oct.

The Orient, off Calcutta on Wednesday.
 Passengers per Falcon from China.—John Trotter Esq. Civil Service, and John Mackay, Esq.
 Per Mary Ann from London.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. James and infant child, Miss Ommay, Mrs. Cooper, 2 Miss McGregors, Rev. Mr. Knapp, Chaplain, Messrs Cooper, Surgeon, Wyatt, Assistant ditto, Fleming ditto, Messrs. Clark, Cadet, and Pike, Mariner.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY — 11. French brig Scythe, R. Real, for Bourbon.
 — Arab ship Tanje, Almas, for Judda.
 — Arab ship Melekel Bahar, Mahomed Bogup, Judda.
 — Arab ship Mackbar, Syed Abdool Cauder for Judda.
 — Arab ship Ahmoody, Umber, for Judda.
 — Arab ship Atiet Rohman, Ahmet, for Penang.
 — Ship Lady Flora, J. R. Fayer, for London.
 — Arab brig Cabross, Nacoda, for Muscat.
 — Arab brig Andry, Nacoda for the Malabar Coast.
 — Arab ship Tofick, Nacoda, for the Malabar Coast.

The English ship Resource, Captain B. Fenn, for London.
 The English ship Sunbury, Captain J. M. Budwell, for Bombay.
 The English ship George Canning, Captain James Clark, for Isle of France.
 The Arab ship shawool Homed, Captain Homed, for Cannanore.
 The Arab ship Julian, Capt Abdul Allim, for Surat.

16. The H. C. C. English ship Parmelia, Captain J. Wumble, for London.
 Passengers per Lady Flora, Captain J. R. Fayer, for London.—Mrs. Theophila Lowther; Mrs. Major King; Misses Elizabeth M. L. Gwatkin, Hetty F. Gwatkin, Magdalena Hessing, Mary Brightman, Jamett D. Nicholson, Charlotte S. Bishop, and C. King; F. Law, Esq. Civil Service; Lieutenant-Colonel James Cock, 12th N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Price, 11th N. I.; Major King H. M. 16th Lancers; Majors Lock and R. Martin; Captain Mannings; Captain Talbot, R. N.; Lieutenant Dundas, 4th N. I.; Lieutenant Kelly; Messrs. Hornett and Phipps; Masters C. T. King, F. M. King, E. H. King, Low, and W. D. Bishop.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NONE.

MARRIAGES.

At Poona, on the 31st Jan. last, Capt. H. D. Robertson to Miss J. V. Dunlop.
 On Monday last, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Carr, J. H. Stocqueler Esq. to Miss Spencer.

DEATHS.

At Vingoria, on the 17th ult. universally regretted, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Place, Commanding His Majesty's 41st Regiment (late of the Queen's Royals) after a protracted and very severe illness, during which he displayed the most manly fortitude and resignation. This lamented officer possessed that happy sweetness of temper and kindness of manner, united with determination of character, which at the same time fitted him for command and endeared him to all his associates, and never was the untimely loss of a soldier more deservedly lamented by his comrades, from the private to that of the highest rank.

Early on the morning of the 2d Instant, at the Bungalow occupied by Mr. Grant on the Esplanade Lieutenant William Reynolds of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry aged about 28 years. He was highly esteemed while alive and is sincerely regretted now dead.

At Whampoa in China on the 18th September last Captain Thomas Brydon, of the Ship Charles Forbes of this port, aged 36 years.

At Asseerghur of an insidious and malignant fever, on the 25th of November last, Lieutenant and Adjutant E. P. Ramsay of the 23rd Regiment of Native Infantry, and eldest son of the late D. C. Ramsay Esq. of the Bombay Civil Establishment, aged 23 years, deeply deplored.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Sholapoor, on the 3d Instant, the Lady of G. H. Thomas, Esq. 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, and Sub Assistant Commissary General, of a son.
 At Madras, on Friday the 18th Instant, the Lady of Major Sydney Cotton, of a still born Child.
 At Trichinopoly, on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Henry Dickinson, Esq. of a Daughter.
 At the Presidency, on Wednesday the 16th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Henry Lee, 11th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday the 14th January, at St. Thomas's Mount, by the Rev. Wm. Blenkinsop, Esq. Edmund Goodenough, of the 25th Regt. N. I. to Sophia Harriette, youngest Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Andrie, Berhampore, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

At Tellicherry, on the night of the 9th Instant, Murdoch Brody, Esq. of Anjarahady, Merchant, aged 75 years, he lived much respected, and died deeply regretted.
 At Belgau, on the 8th Dec. last, Captain E. B. Stehelin of H. M. 41st Regiment.
 At Belgau, on the 3d Instant, Lieut. J. G. Ingle, of H. M. 41st Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 14th January, the lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq. of a son.
 At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 16th January, the lady of James Weir Hogg, Esq. of a daughter.
 At Calcutta, on the 16th January, the Lady of William Ainsley, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 28th of December, at the house of R. H. Scott, Esq. H. S. Oldfield, Esq. to Letitia, eldest daughter of the late Col. R. Scott, of the Hon'ble Company's Bengal Service.
 At Calcutta, on the 14th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Hovenden, W. S. B. Ward, Esq. to Eliza, third daughter of the late Major Boscowen, of the Bengal Army.
 At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 17th January, by the Reverend W. Eales, George Canham, Esq. of Purneah, to Miss Helen Maria Henderson, of Camberwell.

DEATHS.

At Sea, on the 13th September, on the passage to Madras, Lieutenant William Buchanan Lamb, R. N. Commander of the ship Prince Regent, of fever, contracted at Sierra Leone, where the ship had put in partially dismasted.

At Titally, on the 25th of November last, the Lady of Dr. James Carnie, Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.

At Dacca, on the 10th January, after 3 days illness, Henry Harris, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon.
 At Bangalore, on the 11th January, Sarah, the Widow of the late Revd. Thomas Christian, Mrs. Christian was taken ill of the same fever, which cut off her husband the very day he died, and only survived him twenty-six days, having been married little more than six months. Few people ever lived more respected and esteemed, or have died more regretted than Mr. and Mrs. Christian; to mark which, the European residents of the station have resolved to erect, by subscription, a Monument to their memory.

At Calcutta, on the 16th January, Captain Daniel Kitchener, aged 32 years and 15 days.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 17th January, at the house of Mr. A. B. Fraser, No. 27 Cossitollah, George Hansford, Esq. late of the R. N. aged 32 years.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Wednesday, January 23.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
 At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees. 28½ Premium.
 At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
 100½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ Premium.
 Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
 At the Rate of Subscription, viz.
 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 1 Discount.
 At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
 100½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 Discount.

FORT ST. GEORGE, January 18, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

Sir James Home, Bart. to be Malayalam Translator to Government.

Charles Harris Esq. to be Principal Collector of Cuddapah.

Malcolm Lewin, Esq. to be a Sub-Collector in the Province of Canara.

John Horsley, Esq. to be Sub-Collector of Tinnevely.

W. Ashton, Esq. Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Madras.

R. Gardner, Esq. Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot.

H. V. Conolly, Esq. Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Tanjore.

E. P. Glass, Esq. Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Bellary.

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq. Head Assistant to the Collector of Masulipatam.

FORT ST. GEORGE, January 22, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

N. W. Kindersley, Esq. to be Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

G. D. Drury, Esq. to be Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely.

R. T. Porter, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore.

LOAN TO RUSSIA.

We have some reason to believe, that it is, or rather was in contemplation to apply to England for a new loan on behalf of the Emperor of Russia. The protracted warfare on the borders of Persia, we understand, has caused a great expenditure of money, while the expedition to the Mediterranean has been attended with no little expense. Besides, the ulterior views which Russia may have with regard to Turkey may render an addition to her financial resources very desirable. One would imagine, however, that England was hardly the country to which the Emperor Nicholas would think of applying for the means to conquer our ancient allies the Persians, but it is hard to say how far the recent facility with which we have parted with our money to any Power that has thought it worth while to apply for it, may have operated upon the Members of the Russian Cabinet. Indeed, we have good reason to believe, whatever course may be finally adopted, that the Emperor had it in contemplation to attempt the raising of a loan in this country. To us it

appears most extraordinary, that the present attempt of the Russians on Persia, has not created a greater sensation among us than it appears to have done; or indeed, that it has not been met by the most energetic remonstrances on the part of Government. Persia is at present the great barrier between Russia and our East India possessions: The territories of the Shah, once under the dominion of the Autocrat, and we may soon say farewell to our Empire in the East. Those who are acquainted with the very judicious means which Russia has adopted to conciliate the affections of the Georgians and the nations in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus, may well entertain fears for the safety of Persia. According to Van Haden, who has lately published the result of his personal observations on the Russian policy in the territories alluded to, the power of the Autocrat is making rapid strides on the borders of Persia. We can hardly imagine, however, taking all things into consideration, that any attempt will be made to negotiate a loan in England. If there should be we think it would be high time for the Government to interfere, and prevent money from being carried out of the country to enable a foreign power like Russia to carry on war against one of our most ancient, and what is of infinitely more consequence, most necessary ally. Chief Justice Best, indeed, has intimated that it is at present illegal to raise foreign loans without the consent of the Government. It, however, is not so, we apprehend that in the event of a loan being about to be raised for Russia, it will be highly desirable to make it so.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	JAN. 9, 1828.	SELL.
26	8 Remittable	25 8
0	2 Old 5 per Cent. Loan	0 6
0	2 New ditto ditto	0 6
6200	0 Bank of Bengal Share 5000 0 Prem.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2	0 4
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay	
	Rs. 98 0	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 91 0 a 92 Sa. Rs. per	
	100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY.	PREMIUM.	SELL.
6,150.		6,100

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 3D JANUARY, 1828.

Mr. W. Binn, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. T. Pakenham, Commissioner in Cuttack, and Supernumerary Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. R. Walker, Register of the Zillah Court of Ghazepore.

Mr. A. Grant, ditto at the Sudder Station of the 94 Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. C. Jackson, ditto of the Zillah Court at Behar.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills, Third Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

The Hon'ble R. Forbes, Extra Assistant to ditto ditto.

Mr. R. C. Halkett, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Nuddeah.

Mr. M. Read, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the Jungle Mchals.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 10TH JANUARY, 1828.

Mr. E. R. Barwell, 3d Member of the Board of Revenue Lower Provinces.

Van Diemen's Land.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY, SEPT. 23

THE KING V. WARDELL.—LIBEL.

This was a Criminal Information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant, as the Editor and Proprietor of the Australian Newspaper, for printing and publishing a seditious libel in that paper, on the 3d of August last.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney and Solicitor General, assisted by Mr. Gellibrand, the Ex-Attorney General of Van Diemen's Land, conducted the prosecution. Dr. Wardell defended himself.

The Jury having been sworn, the subjoined information setting out the alleged libel was then read:

"In the eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King defender of the Faith.

NEW SOUTH WALES TO WIT.—"Be it remembered that Alexander Macdoff Baxter, Esquire his Majesty's Attorney-General for the Colony of New South Wales, who prosecutes for his Majesty in this behalf, being present in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, now here, on the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, inform the said Court, that before, and at the time of the composing, printing and publishing of the seditious, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel herein after mentioned, a certain Official Notice had been issued and published by command of his Excellency, Lieutenant General Ralph Darling, then, and still being the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, in his capacity of such Governor as aforesaid, at Sydney aforesaid, in the Colony aforesaid. And the said Attorney General further informs the said Court here, that Robert Wardell, late of Sydney, in the aforesaid Colony, Doctor of Laws, seditiously, unlawfully, and maliciously contriving and intending to vilify and defame the said Ralph Darling, so being such Governor as aforesaid, in his character of such Governor as aforesaid, and to expose him to great public ridicule, hatred and contempt, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and whilst the said Ralph Darling was such Governor as aforesaid, at Sydney aforesaid, in the Colony aforesaid, seditiously, unlawfully, and maliciously did compose, print and publish, and cause and procure to be composed, printed and published in a certain public Newspaper, called "The Australian," a certain seditious, scandalous and malicious libel of, and concerning, the said Ralph Darling, in his character of such Governor as aforesaid, and of, and concerning the conduct as such Governor as aforesaid, in having caused the said Official Notice to be so issued and published as aforesaid, in a certain part of which said libel was and is contained, the seditious, malicious and defamatory matter following; (that is to say),

"We (meaning himself the said Robert Wardell) intent to see a Government (meaning the said Ralph Darling, in his character of such Governor as aforesaid), displaying so much ignorance as this Notice (meaning the aforesaid Official Notice so issued and published as aforesaid) betrays; and we (meaning himself the said Robert Wardell,) feel sincere compassion for the weakness which is so readily seduced into error; but while we (meaning himself the said Robert Wardell) extend our (meaning his the said Robert Wardell,) pity to Authorities (meaning the said Ralph Darling, in his said character of such Governor as aforesaid), at witnessing the awkward dilemmas in which they (meaning the said Ralph Darling in his character of such Governor as aforesaid), unwittingly place themselves, (meaning the said Ralph Darling in his character of such Governor as aforesaid), we (meaning himself the said Robert Wardell), shall strenuously oppose the accomplishment of the purposes of the Notice, (meaning the aforesaid Official Notice so issued and published), and raise our (meaning his own, the said Robert Wardell's), powerful arm to prevent a meditated encroachment on the rights of the people, and rescue the Government (meaning the said Ralph Darling in his character of such Governor as aforesaid) from the consequences of intentionally or unintentionally as the case may be, being guilty of a usurpation of power. We (meaning himself the said Robert Wardell,) crave the particular and minute attention of our (meaning his own the said Robert Wardell's) readers, to every line of this non-descript may, even under this Government, (meaning during the period that that said Ralph Darling had so held the office of Governor in New South Wales aforesaid), the unprecedented Notice (meaning the said Official Notice so issued and published as aforesaid.) It is worth any man's while to study the principles on which it (meaning the said Official Notice so issued and published as aforesaid,) is built—to look at the havoc it (meaning the said Official Notice so issued and published as aforesaid), makes of the Law and the Constitution, and of Constitutional Law. The absurdities on the face of it (meaning the said Official Notice so issued and published as aforesaid) are enough to startle the man even who never thinks, and satisfy the most cursory observer, as well as the erudite understanding that this Government (meaning the said Official Notice so issued and published as aforesaid) cannot be consonant with right reason, and cannot stand the test of examination, if an Act of Parliament of Great Britain be what the paper on which it happens to be endorsed." And in another part of which said libel was and is contained, the seditious, malicious, and defamatory matter following, that is to say.

"Now let us (meaning himself, the said Robert Wardell) conduct our (meaning, his the said Robert Wardell's) readers to the beginning of the Government Notice" (meaning the said Official Notice so issued and published as aforesaid). "An individual whose servants have been returned to Government by an order of one of the Benches of Magistrates having expressed a doubt as to the power of the Bench to remove his servants," (meaning that the said last mentioned passage, so placed between inverted commas, and commencing with the word "An," and ending with the word "Servants" was an extract from the said

of Notice so issued and published as aforesaid.) "Is this the state of the case? Are the facts here given fairly? Is this dealing quite candidly with the Supreme Court? Either we err, else the Notice (meaning the said official Notice so issued and published as aforesaid,) tells not the truth" (hereby meaning and intending to insinuate, and have it understood, that the said Ralph Darling, in his character of such Governor as aforesaid, had intentionally caused a falsehood to be issued and published in the said Official Notice") and in another part of which said libel was, and is contained, the seditious, malicious, and defamatory matter following, that is to say, "Good Heavens what strange mistakes—what extraordinary misapprehensions are we made to witness," (thereby meaning and intending to insinuate, and have it understood that the said Ralph Darling in the exercise of his office as such Governor as aforesaid, had publicly committed strange mistakes, and misapprehended his authority in an extraordinary manner.) "What would this poor Colony (meaning the aforesaid Colony of New South Wales) do without a Free Press, to serve as a beacon to the local administration" (meaning the said Ralph Darling, in the character of such Governor as aforesaid) "When with it we see such things as these come to pass! Down with the Press, crush the Editors, and what would become of the Colony," (meaning the aforesaid Colony of New South Wales) if the English Government should chance to appoint to the command of the Colony (meaning the aforesaid Colony of New South Wales) an ignorant and an obstinate man! "I!" thereby then and there meaning to insinuate and have it understood that the said Ralph Darling, in the exercise of his office of such Governor as aforesaid, was an ignorant and an obstinate man, to the great scandal and disgrace of the said Ralph Darling in his said office of such Governor as aforesaid, to the evil and pernicious example of all others, and against the peace of our Lord the King, his crown and dignity. And the said Attorney General further informs the said Court here, that the said Robert Wardell further seditiously and maliciously contriving, and intending to vilify and defame the said Ralph Darling in his office of such Governor as aforesaid and to expose him to great public ridicule and contempt, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, and whilst the said Ralph Darling was such Governor as aforesaid, at Sydney aforesaid, in the Colony aforesaid, seditiously and maliciously did compose, print and publish, and cause and procure to be composed, printed, and published in a certain public Newspaper called The Australian a certain other seditious, scandalous, and malicious libel of and concerning the said Ralph Darling, in his office of such Governor as aforesaid, and of and concerning his conduct in his office of such Governor as aforesaid, in having caused the said Official Notice to be so issued and published as aforesaid, and which said last mentioned libel was and is as follows—that is to say, "We," (meaning himself, the said Robert Wardell) "lament to see a Government" (meaning the said Ralph Darling, in his character of such Governor as aforesaid) displaying so much ignorance as this Notice, (meaning the said Official Notice so issued and published as aforesaid) "betrays, and we (meaning himself, the said Robert Wardell) "feel sincere compassion for the weakness which is so readily seduced into error," to the great scandal and disgrace of the said Ralph Darling, in his said office of such Governor as aforesaid, to the evil and pernicious example of all others, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

ALEX. M. BAXTER.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL opened the case. This was an information, he said, against Doctor Wardell, for a libel on his Excellency the Governor of this Colony, in his official capacity of Governor. The libel set forth in the information, was published in the Australian Newspaper (of which it would be proved the defendant was Editor and sole proprietor) on the 3d of August last, professing to be remarks of a Government Notice which had been issued some days previously. Whenever a proper time arrived for so doing, he (the Attorney General) would be prepared to shew this Notice was politic, and highly beneficial to the Colony. The question then, for the consideration of the Jury, was, whether the publication which had been read to them, was a libel on his Excellency the Governor, in his official capacity as such—It was not his intention to call into question the freedom of discussion of public measures, provided that discussion was conducted in a decent and proper manner, and provided that the subject was not meant to be handled for the purpose of abusing the Governor. It could never be tolerated that an individual, under a pretence of remarking upon the act of a governor should introduce a torrent of abuse, or to allege, generally that the Governor was a weak and CORRUPT MAN—this could be to no good purpose, but tended rather to introduce anarchy and discontent in the Colony. Before he concluded, he would read over the parts of the article in question, and put it to the Jury whether those remarks were put forth in decent and respectful language, and intended as a fair, proper, and liberal comment upon the Government Notice; or whether it was intended

by those remarks to hold up the Governor to contempt and ridicule. The libel imputed to the Governor, in his official capacity, obstinacy, ignorance and weakness. The article contained the most rancorous and contemptuous epithets of the Governor, and was written in a style well known to distinguish the defendant as an excellent writer. It was well known, when it was considered how that libel had been circulated, and read by a vast population—by a community who had no opportunity to know whether the remarks were just—when it was considered by the mass of population sent to this Colony to expiate their crimes—when beggared in fame and reputation, were disposed to change their condition, and remove from that authority which was very properly placed over them, for the purpose of punishment—when it was for a moment considered that such a matter went forth in such a Colony. If it was evil in the mother country, how much more so was it here? Hence then, it was his duty to suppress it by all the means that lay in his power. With regard to this article being a libel, he would proceed to read it, and bring forward some of the latest dictums of the most learned judges of the day, in support of the view he took of the present case. [Here the learned Counsel read and commented upon the article.] Now no doubt said the learned Counsel, it would be said in defence that this was a hard prosecution—that it was a petty warfare against an individual, that this information was filed—but he would state, that it affected the well being of the Colony. It was amusing to hear those who were in the constant habit of libelling the Government, cry, they had been injured and oppressed by the Government—men who have an engine of such a powerful description in their hands—which no healthful government could resist—it was amusing how they came forth and said they were the tools of oppression. How was it possible, he would ask, that a Government could exist under such a load of obloquy, when it reached the home Authorities? He apprehended it would be said to them (the Jury) that in giving their verdict as Military Officers, they should discharge their own consciences as an Independent Jury, and should not be swayed by any influence whatever. This however, he did not think worth considering on. He had been witness to the most conscientious verdicts from them, and he trusted that on this day they would give the same conscientious verdict between the government and the present defendant: for they would hereafter find, that as soon as the spirit of discontent subsided, that unhappily at present raged in the Colony, their verdict would be such as to give satisfaction to the mind of every honest man.

Mr. GELLIBRAND then proceeded to call witnesses to prove the publication, &c. Mr. ALEXANDER M'LEAY examined—Is the Colonial Secretary of the Colony of which Lieutenant-General Darling is the Governor. An affidavit, put into the witness's hands, was made by defendant in his presence. The defendant made oath that he was Editor and Proprietor of The Australian Newspaper. Witness was Colonial Secretary at the time the affidavit was made, and has continued to act as such ever since. Has seen the paper now produced, The Australian of the third of August, at his Office—the paper contains a Government Notice, dated July—it purports to be a copy of a Government Order that witness had caused to be published by order of the Governor.

Cross examined—Witness has read the article in question, before now. He read it, in all probability, on the morning of publication. On reading it, can't recollect what step he took upon it—cannot say exactly what he did with the paper—is almost sure he sent it, with some other papers, to the Governor—it is not always the case he does so.

Question—On sending this paper to his Excellency did you make any particular mark upon it, as to any particular passages it contained.

The three Counsel for the Crown rose together, to object to this question being put to the witness.

The CHIEF JUSTICE desired it to be intimated, which of the Gentlemen who appeared for the Crown undertook to carry on the examination of this witness, for three persons to be rising up at once, said his honor, was out of order altogether.

Mr. GELLIBRAND then, only, remained on his legs.

Dr. WARDELL having again put the question. The CHIEF JUSTICE asked what was the objection taken to it.

Mr. GELLIBRAND—I object to it on this ground—Whatever communication passed between Mr. M'Leay and the Governor, was a confidential communication, and should not be disclosed.

The COURT was at a loss to see what benefit it could be to the defendant by getting an answer to the question—it could have no reference to the matter at issue.

Doctor WARDELL suggested that he might be enabled to prove that an undue influence had been used in getting up the prosecution against him.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—We are of opinion that under the circumstances which the witness stands in, with relation to the Governor, in his official capacity of Colonial Secretary, there must be naturally a degree of confidence arising between them, and an obligation of confidential secrecy, and therefore cannot be

called upon to disclose any matter of a confidential character. The witness will of course know, from the nature of the question put to him, whether in answering it he will commit a breach of this sort; for, if it will, he is not obliged to answer it.

The examination of Mr. M'Leay was resumed—I do not recollect having made any report to the Attorney General with respect to this article.—I have never heard anything about Exchequer Bills—but I recollect something about Treasury Bills—and that the Editor of The Australian was likely to leave the Colony—I had an intimation to this effect from two or three quarters. [The witness was here asked to mention what quarters they were, but declined to do so—it was a confidential communication made to him by several persons. His communication does not, that he knows of, extend to the Editor, of the Sydney Gazette. He never puts any paragraphs in the Gazette, except Government Notices.] The Sydney Gazette of the 8th of August was here put into the witness's hands, and desired to look at a letter addressed to the Editor in that paper.]

Question—Do you know who was the writer of that?—Question objected to and overruled.

Mr. SHAND, examined—I live in Sydney—I have read an article published in The Australian of the 3d of August last, in one of the passages there are the words AN IGNORANT AND AN OBSTINATE MAN. At the time of reading it, I thought it applied to the Governor, and I am of the same opinion still.

Cross-examined—I am an old friend of the Attorney-General's—I never talked with him about this information.—It was from reading the whole of the article that I concluded these two words to apply to the Governor.

Re-examined. This is my own opinion, and not an opinion which I have derived from the Attorney-General.

EDWARD WOLLSTONECRAFT, Esq.—I am a Magistrate of the Colony—I have resided here about eight years. The witness was desired to look at the article in question, taking the context of it—Is of opinion it applies to the Governor, coupled with the fact of the words AN IGNORANT and AN OBSTINATE MAN being written in Roman characters. Has not consulted with the Attorney-General, either directly or indirectly on this subject, further than that he was asked the question to whom he did think the article applied—on that very morning.

Cross-examined—It is from the context that witness thinks the article applies to the Governor—Thinks the Governor is expressly implied in a passage above that in which the two words are written—It precedes those words about half a column.

The case for the crown here closed.

Dr. Wardell then rose in his defence. In the course of a long address to the Gentlemen of the Jury, he adverted to numerous matters which he considered had relation to the present proceedings. He represented that this was only one of many prosecutions which had been instituted against him—not for the sake of correcting the abuses of the Press, and upholding the law, but to destroy the freedom of the Press. He adverted to Mr. M'Leay's unwillingness to answer sundry questions—remarked on the employment of Mr. Gellibrand the Ex-Attorney General of van Diemen's Land, as if two silk gowns were not enough to cope with the defendant; on the improper view which the Attorney-General took of his Office, in considering himself as acting only ministerially, and on the evils which such an opinion introduced; by leaving parties unprotected by that sound discretion which it is expected always regulates the movements of an Attorney-General. The defendant proceeded afterwards to read the whole of the article out of which the alleged libel had been taken; and, in commenting upon it, as he read, he shewed that it was a publication which fell within the pale of privileged writing. He cited various law authorities to bear him out in his reasoning. He described the article to be a fair commentary on a Government Notice which had been published; and that it contained such remarks as the occasion called for. The Notice, he stated, had appeared after a decision had taken place in the Supreme Court, establishing the rights of individuals over assigned servants, under Mr. Peel's Act, and was in direct opposition to that decision. The entire article, as it appeared in The Australian, and was read in Court by the defendant, is as follows:—

"This (meaning a Government Notice which appeared at the head of the following observation, but which we do not now think it necessary to re-insert) is a Government Notice signed by M. M'Leay, the Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency—dated, the thirtieth ultimo, and published on the first instant.

"We lament to see a Government displaying so much ignorance as this Notice betrays, and we feel sincere compassion for the weakness which is so readily seduced into error; but, while we extend our pity to the authorities, at witnessing the awkward dilemmas in which they unwittingly place themselves, we shall strenuously oppose the accomplishment of the purposes of the Notice, and since our powerful arm to prevent a meditated encroachment on the rights of the people, and rescue the government from the consequences of intentionally or unintentionally, as the case may be, being guilty of a usurpation of power.

"We crave the particular and minute attention of our Readers to every line of this non-descript, nay, even under this Government, the unprecedented Notice. It is worth any man's while to study the principles on which it is built—to look at the havoc it makes of the Law and the Constitution, and of Constitutional Law. The absurdities on the face of it are enough to startle the man even, who never thinks, and satisfy the most cursory observer, as well as the erudite understanding, that this Government Notice cannot be consonant with right reason, and cannot stand the test of examination, if an Act

of Parliament of Great Britain be worth the Paper on which it happens to be engrossed.

"We have read of Parsons in ancient times being Chancellors of England—we have heard of soldiers being Judge Advocates, and we have come to the knowledge of Governors being constituted Equity Judges & judging most equitably, &c. certainly, most facetiously the abuses cases which had puzzled most professional Lawyers and regular Judges; but it has remained for us to learn in New South Wales, that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department is "Consulting Lawyer" for Botany Bay! The Right Honourable gentleman, as we are right honorably informed, has given "a legal opinion." "The case" submitted to "the learned lawyer" must have been curious, but "case and opinion" duly endorsed must shew us something more curious still. By the bye, when was the Secretary of State for the Home Department consulted? Six months have now elapsed since we ventured to propose this difficult, this right difficult point! This we had always understood was the period when the question was first called into discussion. And then the Right Honourable Secretary forward his opinion unasked, and in anticipation of this knotty business?

"However, let this be it may; we have the opinion, and the opinion goes to tell us—First the intention of the Legislature, and secondly, the meaning of the Act of the Legislature.

"We were not aware that it was the province of the Right Honourable Secretary, though he were one of the Legislators who passed the Act, to explain the meaning of the Members of the British Parliament. "When any doubt arose upon the construction of the Roman Laws, the usage was to state to the Emperor in writing, and take his opinion upon it." But we did not know that the functions of Imperial Rome had descended to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department in England, and that this "bad method of interpretation" had, by a strange species of transmigration settled in him, and after being houseless for fifteen hundred years, had at length found a Home in the Home Secretary. We have always been taught that when the words of an Act of Parliament were not "dubious" they needed no explanation, and that when they were, their meaning was to be ascertained by rules certain, and not by "interrogating the Legislature," or any of its members—but perhaps we have adopted bad guides for teaching us; perhaps our instructors were boobies, and perhaps My Lord Coke, Lord Hale, Lord Raymond, Flowden, &c. &c. &c. were uncertain authorities and ought "to hide their diminished heads," when a Government Notice sports opinions of Right Honourable Secretaries of State, in direct contravention of what they, in their times, looked upon as established law.

"With respect then to the first of the above points—the Right Honourable Secretary is correct in his law, and can very properly undertake to tell us what the framers of the Act of Parliament intended, and further, require us to be guided by his assurance, &c.—the lawyers of minor consequence—lawyers whose names we have cited be incorrect in their language and their law, and in the rules which they have laid down for expounding doubtful clauses, and words of Acts of Parliament.

"Then, as to the second point—when the Right Honourable Secretary informs us, what the 8th section of the fifth of Geo. IV. enacts, he must pardon us if we do not take his reading of the law to be the proper reading. When he tells us what the section does, and what it does not do, he must excuse our scepticism; for not yielding implicit faith to his knowledge of the law. The Right Honourable Gentleman may, if he please, tell us what the Legislature intended to do, not through with a view of guiding the people here, for that cannot be done on the strength of such information, but merely as a matter of curiosity, and to satisfy us whether or not, the Legislature has failed in its object. Here however we must stop, or expect others to think and explain the law as well as himself, and perchance to differ from him. He assures, so says the "Government Notice," that "the 8th section of the Act does not preclude the local Government from making any Regulation which may be necessary, respecting the re-assignment of the services of convicts."—Whereas does the Right Hon. Secretary derive this information? On what does he ground his legal opinion?—On the words of the Act? No, but as we suppose on his own intention, when he introduced his Bill, else on what he would do if he were to bring in another Bill. The opinion of an old WASHERWOMAN would be just as good an opinion. The words of the Act are.

"IT SHALL BE LAWFUL for such other person" (meaning the Assignee of a Prisoner.) "whereas he shall THINK FIT to assign any such offender to any OTHER PERSON for the then residue of or for her term of transportation, and for whom assigned to assign over such offender, and so on as MAY BE REPEATED FIT." The Act says the Governor shall assign to A, and A shall assign to B, and B shall assign to C, and C to D, and so on to the end of the Alphabet—as often as it shall suit the convenience of A, B, C, &c. And then, what asserts the Right Honourable the Secretary of State? Why, that the Act says no such thing, and the act-makers meant no such thing! And what does the Governor upon this? Why, his Excellency REPEALS THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT! Tells the people that they are not to have the benefit of the Act of Parliament!!! That He will, and does restrain the operation of the Act. The Act of Parliament says, you shall, if any be often as you shall THINK FIT, re-assign a prisoner of the Crown, the Governor says, "you shall not re-assign him!!!". The Governor and the Act are at issue. Which of the parties are right? It is certainly a pity that the Home Secretary should have the misfortune to mislead the Governor. For in this instance His Excellency is misled.

"Now, let us conduct our Readers to be beginning of the Government Notice. "An individual whose servants have been returned to Government, by an Order of one of the Bench of Magistrates, HAVING EXCEEDED A DOUT as to the power of the Bench, to remove his servants. Is this the state of the case? Are the facts here given fairly? Is this dealing quite candidly with the Supreme Court? Either we err, else the Notice tells not the truth.

"Why, surely, a case has been decided in the

(Continued in the Second Supplement.)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH 1826.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

Supreme Court—a case which set at rest all doubt, if ever-doubt did exist? But who is the individual who expressed a doubt? Never since we mooted the question did, as we have been given to understand, a doubt exist in the breast of any man in the Colony. Certainly the individual who applied to the Supreme Court for his assigned servant who had been taken away from him by a

decision of one of the Benches of Magistrates, never expressed a doubt, and never entertained a doubt? He was confident—certain—confident and certain that he had been wrongfully deprived of his assigned servant; and a simple application to the Court was attended with the success which he anticipated. His assigned servant was ordered to be restored to him.

Against this decision then—against the deliberate decision of Lawyers—the deliberate judgment of the Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as against the common sense, and plain and undoubted reading of the Act of Parliament, is it published to the Colonists, that they shall be deprived of the services of the Crown by an Order of any Bench of Magistrates, on proof, &c. &c. We say against this decision, for we understood it to have been held in Court, that His Excellency could not take away an assigned servant from an assignee.

Is not this informing the Supreme Court implicitly, that the decision given in it is good for nothing? We may mistake, but we think it is.

Another word more. The Governor still reserves to himself, the right of granting tickets-of-leave or other indulgence, to the well conducted prisoners in the service of the settlers and inhabitants. We have forbore to bring this question into prominent decision. We did, for the sake of the well conducted prisoners, who might not be in the service of well conducted assignees, or to whom the granting of a ticket-of-leave might be resisted by his master, and unfairly resisted? All circumstances considered—we did not like to draw on the decision. The Government Notice has forced it upon us now, and alas, we fear that many a prisoner, in the hands of assignees, will now have their indulgence withheld, when we declare that it is not in the power of the Governor to grant a ticket-of-leave, or any undefined indulgence, without the consent of the master.

Why, it was necessary to insert a clause in the Act of Parliament, to prevent the King being divested of his Majesty's High and Royal prerogative of mercy and to prevent his Majesty being rendered incapable by the sweeping terms of the preceding section, of granting an absolute pardon? The eighth section actually divests his Majesty of this prerogative, but the ninth restores it; and can then the Governor imagine, that a Government Notice can put his Excellency in possession of a power greater and more extensive than the King possesses—that he can do for himself, more than a clause in an Act of Parliament has done for the King?

Good Heavens, what strange mistakes, what extraordinary misapprehensions we are made to witness! What would this poor Colony do without a Free Press to serve as a beacon to the local administration—when with it we see such things as these come to pass? Down with the Press—crush the Editors, and what would become of the Colony?—if the English Government should chance to appoint to the Command of the Colony, an ignorant and an obstinate man!

The defendant having concluded his commentary, sought to impress on the minds of the Jury how closely interwoven with the interests of the Colony was a Free Press, and besought them to consider themselves as a Jury of twelve men selected from the community, and to give such a verdict as such a body would return. He felt that his case was safe in their hands; and whether they found him guilty or not guilty, he should be satisfied with their decision. He wished them to look at the motives which had given rise to the publication, and the motives which had instigated the prosecution. He only asked them to act towards him as they would act towards one of their own body; because he knew that he was at the mercy of honorable men.

When Doctor Wardell sat down, the Solicitor-General rose to reply. This Doctor Wardell opposed, as he had called no witnesses; and while he admitted the right of a Crown Officer to reply, still he insisted on the practice, and represented that the Crown Officer seldom, if ever, availed himself of the privilege of his Office, by replying on a defendant who did not call witnesses. The Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Mr. Gellibrand maintained the right.

The Court observed, that the right certainly did exist, but was not usual to exercise it. It rested, of course, with the Crown Officers, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to determine whether they would press the right.

The right was passed; upon which Doctor Wardell observed, that he should call witnesses, and put into the box.

Mr. T. H. James, who gave it as his opinion that the terminating sentence in the information ignorant and obstinate man, did not apply to the Governor, but was meant, as he thought, to apply prospectively to some future Governor.

The Solicitor General then replied.

The Chief Justice, after conferring with Mr. Justice Stephen, summed up. This is an in-

formation preferred by his Majesty's Attorney General against the defendant, Doctor Wardell, for certain matters, charged as libellous, which were published and laid before you as having been published in a certain paper, entitled "The Australian" on the 3d of August last. The information contains two counts. First, it selects from the article, alleged as libellous, a very large portion which it incorporates in itself, and by means of insinuations and explanatory notes, undertakes to show that the matter charged as libellous applies to the Government of this Colony. The second count only takes a small part of the same matter, and charges it in the same way. With respect to the proof there are two points for your consideration—the fact of publication, and the fact of criminal intention. With respect to the fact of publication the evidence is short; it consists of an affidavit which has been read to you, and which is caused to be made in the Colony by the provisions of a local act, for facilitating the means of justice in cases of this sort. With respect to this part of the case; as tracing the responsibility of this article to the defendant, I apprehend little doubt can be entertained, inasmuch as the whole tenor of the defence has been to take off the charge of libellous intention, and is therefore so much of an admission, that the matter so argued upon is a production for which the defendant is responsible. There is also particular evidence to point the application of the paragraphs to his Excellency the Governor. Witnesses have been called before you for the purpose of showing that the articles marked and set out in the information alluded to his Excellency the Governor, in this character of Governor of his Colony the two witnesses have been called on the part of the Crown, and one on part of the defendant. The first witness on the part of the Crown is Mr. William Shand, who states that he has read the paragraphs contained in the paper before laid in evidence. The paper is put into his hands. He turns his attention to particular passages pointed out to him, and one in which is incorporated the charge of libellous matter, and begins with the passage "Good Heavens," he says, in his opinion, it refers to the Governor of this Colony, now present in it, and to no one else. On his cross examination he says that he formed that opinion of himself, and not from the Attorney General. The next witness called is Mr. Wolstonecraft, who states he has read the paper before the Court, and taking the context with the closing paragraph, he thought it alluded to the Governor. He had no conversation with the Attorney General on the subject until this morning. In this place it may be proper to call your attention, Gentlemen, to the adverse testimony we have before us, of the application of this article to the Governor. A witness called on part of the defendant is Mr. Thomas Horton James, who says he has also read the passages alluded to, and thinks it applies to some future Governor of the Colony. He also takes the context of the article, and thought it applied prospectively to some Governor. The witness reads the paragraph thus—"If the Press were put down, what might a future Governor do." Gentlemen, these are conflicting opinions, but it is a point of evidence, and it will be with you to decide. The question, Gentlemen, for your consideration is, do you believe the allusion in large letters, "AN IGNORANT AND AN OBSTINATE MAN," to allude to the Governor of this Colony, and to no one else. I will now proceed to other parts of the case, which more immediately relate to its merits. Gentlemen, the point for your consideration is, whether this is libellous or not. The question is one partly of fact, and partly of law. So much of the law of the case as may be necessary, I will now call your attention to, and I am rather disposed to trust to the legal decisions of great lawyers than any thing of my own. I must therefore beg your particular attention while I read them. His Honor here read a dictum of Lord Ellenborough in the great case of *The King against Lambert*, which was a trial for libel on the King, on which a verdict of acquittal had been pronounced, and applied this dictum to the present case, substituting Governor for his Majesty.

His Honor, having cited another authority, proceeded—

It is competent for public writers to discuss public measures. So long as he does it with fair and honest principles it is not libellous. But when he transgresses the bounds of moderation and imputes bad motives, the bounds of discussion cease and libel begins. The article in question which is charged to be libellous, enters into the merits of a particular Notice which had been discussed with regard to its legality in this Court. It relates to a subject in which the people of this Colony are interested, and therefore, every subject had a right to express an opinion upon it. An Editor of a Newspaper had a right to discuss this, as a public writer he had a right to discuss its legality and its expediency. But it is necessary that in doing so, he should bring himself within the boundary of the law. The question is, whether the Editor in this case has turned aside from those fair boundaries of moderation, or whether as he has described it, to show the impolicy of the Notice, or whether he has written contemptuously of the Government, whether he imputes it to improper motives, or whether with an intention of analysing this Government Notice, and showing fairly and honestly its errors. I must confess to you gentlemen, I feel the delicacy of your situation,

but I hope it is unnecessary to say, that I do not think you will bring wrong feelings with you to try this question. You will exercise fair opinions in judging of the article, whether it is of that character which the prosecution describes as a libel. Whether it is of moral or immoral tendency, and intended to bring the Government into contempt, or whether it is a moderate, fair and candid article. That is a point for your consideration. I will abstain giving any opinion on the case. An argument has been addressed on the peculiarity of the situation you are placed in. Give such a verdict as a jury of your country would do under similar circumstances. Mr. Justice Stephen as well as myself have agreed to leave the case for you to form your own opinion upon, as to the intention of the individual in publishing the article which is now in your hands.

The Jury retired about five minutes to 3 o'clock, and at half past four the Foreman returned into Court, and addressing their Honors, said, "please your Honors, we can't agree in our verdict, not is there a remote prospect that we shall."

The Judges having conferred a little while together suggested to the Foreman a reconsideration of the case. Upon which the Foreman returned to the room where the other Jurors were waiting to hear the result of this application to the Court. About twenty minutes after, the Attorney-General rose, and addressing their Honors, said, that as there appeared to be so much difference of opinion with the Jury, he was induced on the part of the Crown to discharge the Jury.

The Court—Is that acquiesced in on the other side.

Doctor Wardell wished to know the terms on which the Jury were to be discharged.

The Attorney-General replied, that he would withdraw the information and not present any other for the articles then before the Court.

Dr. Wardell consented. By order of the Court the Jury were sent for. On coming in the Foreman observed, it was impossible for them to agree.

The Chief Justice said the Court regretted they could not come to a verdict, and would therefore discharge them. The Jury then bowed and retired.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain ample evidence of the strong sensation produced in France by the death of Mr. Canning. The celebrated Charles Dupin has addressed the following letter to the *Journal des Debats* :—

Paris August 9.

"Sir—Civilization has sustained an irreparable loss; a great Statesman, who gave to the interests of nations a tutelary support, has descended into the tomb.

It was in the midst of a French city—famous Bordeaux—that Mr. Canning made known the sentiments which will cause his memory to live and to be blessed.

France was deserving of witnessing the revival, in the midst of its generous population, by a Foreign Minister, of the wish which she first caused to be heard in favour of all people—Civil and religious liberty throughout the world."

By giving to the policy of Great Britain the direction which tends to this object, Mr. Canning has rendered himself the benefactor of a great number of nations.

The people of South America, when they learn the premature death of the Minister, the pacificator, who, the first in Europe, hailed them as an independent people, will weep over their illustrious friend, whom death has removed at the moment even when, as a last benefit, he suppressed among them intestine war, and restored at once peace and freedom to the shores and the waters of the Plata.

Portugal will mourn the Minister who saved her from the opprobrium of invasion, the horrors of civil war, and a return to servitude under an absolute power rendered sanguinary by vengeance.

Greece will mourn the Minister who took her under his protection when she was in the extremity of distress—who proclaimed the property of the Hellenic territory to be complete and necessary in favour of the sons of Hellas.

All other nations will mourn the great man who showed to what point he wished, he was capable, to realize the idea of which we were the first and the most worthy confidants.

Well, then, to maintain the rank which becomes us, let us anticipate all nations in expressions of regret and praise towards the friend of nations.

Let us get engraved by our most skilful artists a medal, on one side of which we will inscribe his device and ours:—

"Civil and religious liberty throughout the world."

The other side will bear his effigy, with the words:—

"In the name of nations, the French to George Canning."

We should become the organs of two grateful worlds. This part is worthy of France. Ministers, in the two worlds, will learn, that if they have to struggle painfully, during their life, a-

gainst the factions which bait them in the bosom of their own countries, as soon as they are strong enough to raise themselves above partial interests, to work on an enlarged scale the happiness of the human race, nations, full of gratitude, will reserve for them homage worthy of an age when benefits rendered to man are understood at once by all civilized people.

I propose, Sir, that you should receive subscriptions for the medal to be struck in honour of the memory of George Canning. It will be sufficient for each person to deposit, at your office, any sum he pleases, not below one franc.

An active committee will be formed of three of the principal subscribers out of the first hundred, and of three artists and literary men, chosen from amongst the most celebrated. This committee shall select a banker to receive and manage the funds.

The sum thus raised will serve to pay the artist who shall furnish the most beautiful model of the proposed medal, and likewise to defray the expense of engraving it.

Afterwards the medal will be delivered to subscribers upon the payment of a moderate sum, equivalent only to the expense of the metal and of the striking it off.

Two medals will be struck in gold—one for the widow of Mr. Canning, the other for the magnanimous Monarch who has set a great example to sovereigns, by selecting, to direct the affairs of his empire, a friend of nations and of their liberties.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest consideration, your very humble and obedient servant.

CHARLES DUPIN, Member of the Institute.

FUNERAL OF M. MANUEL.

PARIS, AUGUST 25.—In consequence of the Censors having prevented any notice of the day or hour of M. Manuel's funeral to appear in the papers, letters of invitation were to the number of several thousands distributed in the capital. The concourse of people that followed the hearse was much more considerable than that assembled on the occasion of Gen. Foy's interment. It is probably not an exaggeration to say, that one-fifth of the population of Paris went forth to meet the procession. Those who have an eye for such calculation, say, there must have been more than a hundred thousand people on the line. The hearse, with mourning coaches, and a long file of private carriages, presented a sombre but imposing object. Some young men surrounding the hearse took out the coffin and carried it on their shoulders. The Commissary of Police required that the coffin should be replaced in the hearse, according to the police regulations. The young men expostulated, saying that these regulations were only applicable within the walls; but the Commissary assuring them that they were in error, they replaced the coffin, but declared that as these regulations did not forbid them drawing the hearse, they would unharness the horses and take their places. This was accordingly done, and for nearly an hour and a half they drew the hearse, until they reached the barrier of Belleville, where was stationed another empty hearse with four horses, and a superior officer of gendarmes, who notified to them the positive orders he had received to have the coffin placed in the second hearse. This order was ready to be enforced by a body of 1,500 infantry and cavalry, that debouched from the converging roads. The young men not intimidated, declared that they would finish what they had begun, and draw the hearse to the cemetery. A terrible scene of tumult and probably bloodshed might then have ensued, had not M. Lafitte got up into the hearse, from whence he addressed a touching exhortation to the people to desist from such a project, invoking them, by the shade of Manuel, not to allow his remains to be profaned by outrage. His words had the desired effect, and the coffin was placed in the second hearse. The young men, nevertheless, continued to hold the traces, and virtually drew the hearse, the horses serving merely for form's sake. On arriving at the cemetery, the gates were found closed, an order having been given not to admit the multitude. An immense crowd had, however, already occupied the interior. Great numbers of those accompanying the hearse, who were thus shut out, hastened to the neighbouring houses and procured ladders, which were placed against the walls, by which means several thousand persons got into the cemetery. The picturesque ground of Pere-la-Chaise presented at this moment a most extraordinary aspect—its varied surface sprinkled with thousands of tombs and cypress trees, and swarming with probably not less than 60,000 persons. Messrs. Lafitte, Lafayette and Schoner, pronounced funeral orations over the grave of Manuel. Cries of "Glory to Manuel!" and "Long live Liberty!" were sent forth with the most deafening shouts, from the surrounding thousands. Most of the young men wore *mortelles* (a species of flower) in their button-

holes. The golden crown formerly decreed to Manuel, was upon the coffin—and when the latter was lowered into the tomb, showers of oakleaf crowns were poured down it. It is difficult in words to give an idea of the excitement which seemed to reign upon this occasion.

PARISIAN AMUSEMENTS

PARIS, AUGUST 25.

We have had no occurrence here lately worthy of special attention. The North American savages have not yet appeared in public. It is said that they have consented to embrace the Christian religion, and are in the hands of the Priests, under a course of religious exercises preparatory to their baptism. The Paris races begin next Sunday. The fête of St. Louis also occurs on Sunday.

The pamphleteers of this city seem to be sadly in want of subjects; the two last brochures were entitled, one, *The Art of Paying Debts without satisfying Creditors, or losing a single sou*; the other, *The Art of putting on a Cravat in Thirty-four different Ways*, with a portrait of the Author.

The English theatrical performances commence on the 3d of September, not with Mr. Kean and Miss Foot (as the *Constitutionnel* calls that "dramatic artist"), but with Mr. Abbot and Miss Smithson, in *Romeo and Juliet*; an arrangement of very questionable policy, particularly as the French are excited to high expectations of English acting, and may be inclined, if disappointed the first night, to underrate and neglect the thing altogether. A comedy would tell better at the opening, in the absence of first rate tragedy talent. Power plays *Mercutio*. Power is a clever fellow, and a capital Irishman; but then *Mercutio* was not an Irishman, though it is feared Power will make a compatriot of him the opening night. Poor *Mercutio* may look on himself as a very lucky fellow if he escapes being murdered between Power and Tybalt.

The Corps Dramatique assemble at their house, the Italian Opera, on Tuesday next. Their *Directeur*, Mr. Abbot, has already arrived. Liston, too, is here, gauding about the Boulevards, with his combination of countenances bottled up in sober severity of muscle, as grave as if he had never set his thousands in a roar—as tragedy-looking as if he was going to play *Romeo* again. They want him to face a French audience, but he gives the idea no countenance.

Kean has also been solicited to play here, but he wants sixty pounds a night, and they would give him no more than forty; but they entertain some hopes of having him yet, as negotiations are still pending between the "high contracting parties."

The King and Council have appointed a Commission to inquire into and report on the condition and management of the several theatres of Paris, and their comparative effects on the morals of the people. Nothing is exempt in this country from the superintendence of Government, down from the farming of tobacco and snuff to the letting out of a gaming table; from the inspection of travelling bags to the examination of courtiers; from the administration of an institute to the management of a funeral. Of this meddling and inquisitorial system we had a specimen yesterday, in the interruption of the funeral of a late popular Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Manuel; the same who, some two or three years ago, was taken by military force out of the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of some imputed intemperance of conduct. Mr. Manuel died in the neighbourhood of Paris; his friends intended that the funeral should pass through the city. When the procession approached the barriers, a number of young men, admirers of the character of the deceased, proceeded to take the body from the hearse, with a view to bear it on their shoulders through the streets of Paris—a mark of respect considered due to the memory of a public man. The police instantly interfered, and prevented the removal of the coffin from the hearse, and even refused to allow the funeral to enter the city. The friends of the deceased, among whom were Mr. Lafitte, the banker, and other Members of the Chamber of Deputies, remonstrated in strong terms against this uncalled-for and arbitrary interposition of Government authority. The crowd also murmured, but in vain; the procession was obliged to turn back from the barriers, and seek the burying-ground by another route. It was rumoured yesterday, that the affair was attended by a tumult on the part of the populace, but the report has not been repeated. The reason given by the police for the interruption, was an apprehension, on the part of the Authorities, of some popular commotion, if the funeral were allowed to parade the streets of the city. The apprehension was however, most unfounded, as the public generally had no knowledge of even the intended funeral, much less any desire to accompany it in a manner indicative of party feeling or popular tumult. The French Papers that I have seen this morning contain not even a paragraph on the subject! The Censors are still exercising their worthy function of extinguishing every thing tending to liberty; and the "friends of the liberty of the press" are zealous in publishing, by pamphlet, the suppressed articles, and diffusing them among the public, in general without any charge.

The last brochure, now lying before me, is a letter from M. N. Salvandy, on the laws of Electors and Juries; the spirited contents of which are interesting only to a Frenchman; for (as Sir James Mackintosh said to Madame de Staël), "we in England take all these things for granted." Among the suppressed articles that have been already published in pamphlet, are the following:—*The Progress and Effects of the Censorship*, by the Viscount Chateaubriand, Peer of France; *A Letter from an Elector of Paris, to an Elector of Bordeaux*; *A Letter from a young Peer of France to his Countrymen* by Count Montanvet; *On the Absurd Conduct of the Ministry*, by M. Hyde de Neuville, Deputy for the Nièvre; two other pamphlets on the Censorship, M. de Guéaumont; *On the Causes of Revolutions*, M. de Jussieu; *On the State of Public Affairs*, by M. Salvandy—six letters; *Two Letters from the Giraffe to the Pacha of Egypt*, recommending the approval of the Censorship to the pacha of Alexandria and *On the late Ministerial Revolution in England* comprehending the coalition of parties that followed the elevation of Mr. Canning to the Premiership. It is rather an odd circumstance, that all these pamphlets of "The friends of the Liberty of the Press" (so the Society call itself), are printed and published by the King's printers, the Normants.

You will have perceived by the Paris Papers, that the *Courier's* seeming conjecture, about the return of Mr. Haskisson, was like most of its political guesses, quite correct. The Right Hon. Gentleman has arrived in Paris, and is in communication with the head of this Ministry, Count de Villèle.

The English residents in France are returning rapidly from the country into Paris.

All the theatres are open, but present nothing new either dramatic or historical. Indeed, generally, the idlers of Paris (and they form the most numerous class of its inhabitants) are wretchedly in want of something to excite a sensation, something to talk about, while they lounge away their heavy hours on the Palais Royal, the Tuilleries, or the Boulevards. A religious procession—a military review—an atrocious murder—a man in the moon—or some such never-before-seen animal—even an act of public oppression—would be thrice welcome to relieve the dull monotony of public quietude and individual languor.—*New Times*, Aug. 29.

At Toulon, preparations are making for the reception of the Russian squadron, which is expected to revictual in that port, where brilliant fêtes are in contemplation for the Admiral and officers.

M. Manuel died on the 20th of August at the seat of M. Lafitte.

The town of Le Havre has largely contributed to the subscription for the French medal in honour of Mr. Canning, out of esteem for his views with regard to commerce, as well as to questions of civil and religious liberty.

A great many English families have recently arrived at Paris, but it is not, by any means, so full of foreigners as it was 1st year, or any of the preceding seasons, since 1815.

Great improvements are daily taking place in France, in the diligences. An opposition company, at the head of which is Mr. Lafitte, the brother of the celebrated banker, is now in full activity; the amount of their capital is 160,000*l.*, and in most cases they beat the *Messagerie Royale*. To give an instance to what extent the competition is carried, it is only necessary to say, that a traveller may now proceed from Paris to Bordeaux for ten shillings, and to Brussels for eight.

On the 6th of August our countryman, Dr. Young, was elected to the honour of foreign associate, of the French Academy of Sciences, vacant by the death of M. Volta. The candidates altogether were ten in number, and out of 44 votes Dr. Young had 30 in his favour.

The recent suggestion of a French Ministerial Journal to subjugate and colonize Algiers, has been taken up and enforced by the "Scotsman," as calculated, if executed, to confer a benefit on every civilised people, and on none more than British. By so doing, it is argued an immediate stop would be put to the piracies which have so long dishonoured Europe; and in half a century, the miserable race of Barbarians who occupy Northern Africa, would be replaced by a Christian community of one or two millions, cultivating commerce and the arts; and extending the bounds of civilization and knowledge. The objection that Algiers, and the coast of Mauritania, would be formidable as stations for French cruisers, is obviated, by the answer that they could not be more so, than were the other many ports of the Mediterranean during the last war, which, in fact, gave us very little annoyance.

The French people are evidently much ashamed of the conduct of the Blockade, as it has been termed, of Algiers, although the Government continues to put forth statements in the Journals to prove that the French flag has not been insulted with impunity. The *Gazette de France* of the 25th of August thus attempts to account for the escape of the Algerine vessels.

The latest account from Algiers announces that the large ships of war of that Regency are still kept in port, and that hitherto no one has endeavoured to get out. Only some feluccas, by fa-

vour of the night, and by their small draught of water, have been able to sail along the coast, without being observed by the French squadron, at a time when its number was small; but the squadron has now been reinforced by several vessels, and is able to extend its line of observation from Bona in the east, to Oran in the west.

It is evident that the Algerine feluccas are too small to extend their cruise to a great distance, but they may prove dangerous to vessels sailing singly between Cadiz and the Balearic Islands. It is to remedy this inconvenience as much as possible that regular convoys have been established between Marseilles and Cadiz, and from thence to some of the King's Ships are sent to cruise between Algiers and Carthage.

In haste the capture of the *Artégan* off Adra, by two feluccas, at the sight of which the crew thought it advisable to escape on shore, is the only loss known to have been sustained by our merchantmen from the Algerine corsairs. However, the Chambers of Commerce of several maritime towns have great fears for the vessels now at Newfoundland, which shall come to Marseilles with the cargoes, a frigate and brig have been sent towards the Azores to provide for the safety of the navigation, in those seas, and to inform the Captains of the French ships they meet with of the necessity of touching at Cadiz, if they desire to join the periodical convoys from that port to Marseilles. Another frigate cruises between Cadiz and the strait with the same instructions.

As for the Mediterranean, it is traversed in all directions by the King's ships of all descriptions, which go successively to the different places where the corsairs might wait in expectation of the passage of merchantmen. There is reason to believe that so many precautions will suffice to restore to our maritime commerce that confidence, without which it would be impossible to engage in any important operations.

BRAZILS.

Extract of a letter dated Rio de Janeiro, July 5:

I have nothing decisive to inform you respecting the ratification of the peace between this country and Buenos Ayres. There exists but little doubt upon the minds of the best informed upon this subject, that an amicable arrangement will take place; indeed it is an event much to be desired by the two Governments. The inhabitants of both countries, as well as the Governments, are heartily desirous of a termination being put to hostilities. Our Exchange, you will perceive, has advanced, on the extreme probability that the earliest possible advices from Monte Video will bring us the desired information. Reports have been in circulation for some time that the Emperor leaves this for Europe as soon as the peace is ratified; this, however, is not generally credited; indeed the strongest presumptions are formed that he will not, at such a critical period, quit his Brazilian dominions. It is confidently reported, that an alliance is forming for him with one of the Bavarian Princesses. Several of our offices are undergoing a revision, and considerable alterations are making in our financial departments, amongst others, that of the introduction of foreigners into the bank. It is thought the regulations on the eve of being introduced will produce the most beneficial effects to the Empire, and we look confidently forward to a general improvement in the state of our affairs. Our Exchange may be fairly quoted at from 38½ to 39.

BOLIVAR.

A Morning Paper publishes the following letter, and vouches for its authenticity:—
Extract of a Letter from the Liberator, dated Caracas, July 10.

"It appears to me that rational freedom is assisted in Europe by destiny, and that the hour was never so near, when England will be hailed by Europe's grateful nations, as protectress of the first interests of mankind. The affairs of Colombia are not in satisfactory progress but in revolution, as in war, there are unavoidable checks which must be endured. I do not afflict myself at them, for I know it is not reasonable to expect complete unalloyed satisfaction in human transactions; but I have renounced the Presidency, and I will continue to renounce it in self-defence, against that calumny which I hope will then die on the lips of my enemies. I will make them know that I have not been actuated by that ambition of which they accuse me; and I will also make them repent, if they truly love liberty, of their unjust conspiracy against my course of policy. I will revenge myself by following the tactics of the Parthians—I will fly from them, that they may perish in pursuit of me. Then they will discover if I were useful to my country, and if I preferred liberty to every thing beside. Fourteen years I have been wishing to resign my command, but have been compelled to keep it against all my own desire—sometimes from necessity, sometimes from commiseration. Thus till now I have been docile to prayers; but I can no longer be, since it is intolerable for me to hear so much opprobrium—to hear myself called Tyrant and Usurper! I know how to bear every thing but this; the horror which I profess against oppression, will not permit me, by such a sacrifice, to make myself its victim. This is my master passion—I cannot release myself from it, and my greatest weakness is my love of freedom. That love overpowers even the love of glory. I would rather encounter every calamity—see all my hopes annihilated—than be reputed a tyrant, or even

incur the suspicion. My greatest aspiration is to be enrolled amongst the doers of truth and liberty. The character of Brutus is my model, whilst that of Sulla, although the avowed also of the Roman Constitution, is my execration. The Bolivian Code is my youngest daughter; I love her with affection, and in agony, for the very grief she has caused me. She may be faulty, but her punishment has been done by its excess, an act of cruelty. Not even her good faith has been her protection; her innocence; and purity have conducted her to her immolation. I call on you to shield her, a victim, from the fury of her assassins."

LA GUAYRA, JULY 9.

PROCLAMATION FROM BOLIVAR.

Venezuelians! Your suffrages called me to Colombia in order to use my services to re-establish among you order and union. My most pleasing duty was, to devote myself to the country of my birth—to destroy your enemies. I have marched as far as the most distant provinces of America—all my actions have been directed to the liberty and glory of Venezuela—of Caracas. The preference was just, and on that account I should avow it. I have saved Colombia and America, because your lot was tied to that of the rest of the hemisphere of Columbus; but do not imagine I go from you with ambitious views. I do not proceed to other departments of the Republic in order to increase the extent of my command, but to prevent the civil wars, by which they are devastated, from reaching you. As little do I covet the Presidency of Colombia, which is much envied by other Colombians. I promise you, that as soon as the Grand Convention shall be assembled, and exert its beneficial power over your welfare, you shall see me always on the land of my progenitor—my brother—my friends—assisting you to alleviate the public calamities which we have suffered from war and revolution.

Inhabitants of Caracas!—Born a citizen of Caracas, my highest ambition will be to preserve that precious title; a private life among you will be my delight and glory.

Caracas, July 4. BOLIVAR.

English News.

Crown Office, August 28, 1827.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Yarmouth (Southampton).—Thomas Wallace, Esq. of St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, in the room of the Right Hon. Thomas Hamilton, commonly called Lord Binning, now Baron Melros, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 14.

CROWN OFFICE, SEPT. 14, 1827.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.

Town and Port of Seaford.—The Honorable Augustus Frederick Ellis, of Audley-square, in the county of Middlesex, a Major in His Majesty's 60th Regiment of Infantry, in the room of the Right Honourable George Canning, deceased.

CARLISLE ELECTION.—It gives us great pleasure to state that the friends of Carlisle in this town and neighbourhood, are devoted to the cause of freedom. The Lowther candidate has been introduced at Carlisle by Lord Lowther, the noble so much celebrated in the *Scotts Virgiana*, lately published. Colonel LUSHINGTON, in his address, boasts of his being an East India Director, as if the title of his being a member of a body decidedly opposed to the extension of British manufactures in the East—as if his having a direct interest in the case, and we will say, a system of government pursued in India, could give him any title to claim the vote of the honest and the independent freemen of Carlisle. We hope the grey jackets of Cumberland will shew LORD LOWTHER how justly they appreciate his recommendations, and at the same time convince the Nabob that he will be estimated, in the absence of any better criterion, by the company which he keeps. If Carlisle accepts the nomination of the LOWTHERS, that ancient city will indeed be degraded.—*Manchester Mercury*

CARLISLE ELECTION.—After a violent contest for four days, in which much rioting took place, the election terminated on Thursday in favour of Colonel Lushington, the state of the poll at the close being:—Colonel Lushington, 362, and Mr. Lawson, 322.

OBSERVER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1827.

THE MINISTRY.

The Continental Journals have not been behind the English Newspapers in their speculations upon the probable effect of Mr. Canning's death upon the affairs of Europe. The die, however, is already cast; the ministerial arrangements with two exceptions are complete, and they indicate a perseverance in nearly the same policy which it is known Mr. Canning would have pursued. The only difference to be apprehended is, that the present Cabinet will want a man of Mr. Canning's decided superiority, to resist those personal prejudices and individual interests which so often mar what is designed for the public good. On Friday, Lord Godrich received the seals of office as First Lord

of the Treasury, and kissed his Majesty's hand upon the appointment. The office of Commander-in-Chief was again, and finally, offered to the Duke of Wellington; the Marquis of Anglesea proffered the appointment on behalf of the King; and his Grace at length agreed to accept it. Had he persevered in his refusal, his Majesty, rather than succumb to the views of the Duke's political adherents, would have put the office in commission. It is singular, that in this interregnum, so enlightened and justly popular a Prince as the Duke of Sussex, should not have been offered the command. Lord William Bentinck has been confirmed in the appointment of Governor-General of India, given to him by Mr. Canning, and his Lordship has gone through the ceremony of kissing hands upon taking up his commission. The Duke of Portland succeeds Lord Harrowby as Lord President of the Council. It is reported that overtures have been made to Lord Melville to join the present Administration. The object has been to appoint his Lordship to a place possessing very large patronage, of a description over which public opinion has no control, in order that he may, what is called, manage Scotland; that is to say secure the support of the Scotch interests and boroughs to the Treasury, as the Beresford party secure those of Ireland. We trust that there is no truth in the report, for it was Mr. Canning's intention to obliterate the old routine of corruption in that part of the empire, and to subvert the absurd and mischievous feelings of national distinction, by making the communication between Scotland and the Government direct, rather than through the medium of a Scotch Nobleman. The only material appointments that remain undecided are those of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Secretary of State for the Colonies; the indecision is purely the result of Mr. Huskisson's illness, and the consequent uncertainty as to which of the departments he is disposed to fill. The report that Mr. Herries has received the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer is erroneous; that gentleman having been merely nominated to the Privy Council, leaving the arrangement of his official services dependent upon Mr. Huskisson's determination. Mr. Herries, we apprehend, is rather conversant with accounts than with the philosophy of finance, whilst Mr. Huskisson possesses not only a practical efficiency in all the minute details of accounts, but sound and comprehensive views of the great principles of every branch of fiscal government. No department in the State so imperiously demands an infusion of intellect and honesty as that of the Exchequer. If the great landed interests that crowd the Treasury stairs to the Patronage Department would allow the Government to purify the finances, no man in Europe is more capable than Mr. Huskisson to cleanse the department from its frauds and follies, and to rescue our public accounts from those gross and culpable violations of common sense, and of the simple rules of arithmetic, in which they have been purposely involved. We fear that too many existing interests are supported by the enormous as well as the petty abuses of the department, and by its perversion from all rational management, to admit of any material reform. If this Augean stable is not to be cleansed, the talents of Mr. Huskisson would be entirely thrown away in the department. It has not, since 1806, been considered requisite that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be a man of talents, so much as of a complexion of mind capable of practising upon others, and perhaps, upon himself, a certain description of delusions. Thus we find that during the most momentous period of our affairs, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was bestowed upon a man who never even pretended to have any talent. O foratory he was as destitute as any man that ever entered Parliament. Yet this Minister did all that was required of him in imposing upon the country some of the grossest delusions that ever entered a human intellect. It is true that both his successors, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Canning, denounced his system; but the first made no practical improvement upon it, and the second was too soon snatched from us to efface any of Mr. Vansittart's errors. Mr. Canning, however, set a good example, by declaring that he would not "mistify accounts," nor continue to deceive the country by an idea that the finances were prosperous, and yielded a sinking fund that they really did not afford. Considering the complexion of Mr. Huskisson's we are persuaded that he will not preside over the Exchequer, but upon an understanding that he is not to be compelled to conceal or pervert facts by "mistifying accounts," nor be made the organ of outraging truth and common sense in Parliament. We hope that Mr. Herries will equally reject the place, if he is to be kept in the trammels of his predecessors. It must, however, be observed that the old idea of the Exchequer leading the House, vanished with the appointment of Mr. Vansittart to that office, and the lead was intrusted to more able hands. Mr. Herries is decidedly too deficient as a debater to lead the House, and Mr. Huskisson's moral principles and intellectual candour disqualify him for the office. Lord Londonderry gave an air of urbanity, and Mr. Robinson (Lord Goderich) a tone of manly frankness, to the system of jobbing and corruption, but the best possible leader of either House, in the present state of knowledge and public spirit was Lord Liverpool. We may strictly apply to him what the historian observed of a former British Statesman, that "he threw such an air of sanctimonious decency round what he did, that the vices of his office were made to assume the appearance of virtues."

THE EXAMINER,--August 19, 1827.

CANNING MEDAL.

There is little foreign news to refer to, of a nature to excite general interest, setting aside the tenor of a considerable portion of curious discussion in the French journals, elicited by the sensation created by the death of Mr. Canning. It will be seen by another part of our paper, that the celebrated M. Dupin has instituted a subscription for a medal in honour of the departed Minister; and we subsequently learn that it is likely to be filled up with great rapidity. The Liberals of France, moved by the mighty clamour of our Lordings and others of the ousted factions, have been led to believe that the decease of the Premier would be followed by a change both of men and measures. They will now per-

ceive their mistake. Where, in fact, are the materials for an ultra Tory administration? Junius speaks of a set of men acting in that capacity, during one of the most inauspicious periods of the late reign, at the bare mention of whom, not even a court chaplain could refrain from a smile. On the present occasion, a batch cannot even be formed for a court chaplain to laugh at. We may miss a portion of the spirit, fire, and decision of the late Premier, but, on the score of absolute incapacity we cannot possibly be afflicted with the domination of his opponents.

It is amusing enough to read the French Ministerial and Ultra papers, in qualification of the praises and lamentations of the Liberal journalists. The *Monteur* in particular, has distinguished itself by a dexterously constructed article, in the first place, to show, that Mr. Canning was acting in strict accordance with the general policy of Europe; and in the second, to claim for France, a portion of the praise so gratuitously bestowed on the councils of Great Britain. On this occasion, the projected policy in regard to Greece is cleverly taken credit for; and as to Portugal, the rights at once of Don Miguel and Donna-Maria Gloria are objects of extreme solicitude. Here appears the cloven-foot, and lest we should not perceive it, the *Ultra Quotidienne* pleasantly connects the rights of Don Miguel, under the Charter, with the restoration of the ancient order of things. In point of fact, however complaisantly the Court of Great Britain and France may bow to each other, and affect to believe in a reciprocity of intention, it is evident that the House of Bourbon aims at the restoration of Portuguese despotism, and at an ascendant influence all over the Peninsula; while on the other hand, our own Cabinet sees in the establishment of a Constitution the only means of keeping up a British interest to counterbalance it. Under existing circumstances, a consistent game on our own part is not without its difficulty; and having lost a pin or two in the Spanish match, we hope it will be played skilfully.

In Mexico, they have at last screwed up their courage to the sticking-place, and--shade of Pope Hildebrand, it is credible!--shot a Priestly Conspirator. In Columbia also, the mutineers have given up their leaders, and spared Bolivar (once more Dictator) the trouble of marching to put them down. Accounts from Greece give some remarkable proofs of the tenacity which that persecuted people still resist the Mussulman, and merit the independence to which they aspire. The arrival of the Count Capo D'Istria into this country is said to be connected with some plan of Government for Greece, in which, under the Allied protection, it is proposed that he shall preside.

MR. HARRIES.

The Right Honorable John Charles Herries, whose steady, upright conduct, and great and distinguished talents, have more than any powerful influence, raised him to his present rank in his Majesty's Councils, is the lineal male representative of one of the most ancient noble families in Scotland. Sir Herbert Herries, of Terregles, the head of a powerful family in Dumfriesshire, was descended from a gallant Knight, who had accompanied the renowned Richard the First of England to the Holy Land, who, on the return of the Crusaders, fixed his residence in the south of Scotland. This Sir Herbert was created by King James the Fourth, in 1493, Lord Herries of Terregles, and the title continued in the male line of his family till 1566, when William, the fourth Lord Herries, left an only daughter, the heiress of his estates. She became the wife of Sir John Maxwell, second son of Lord Maxwell, the eldest son of the Earl of Nithsdale. The Maxwells were at that period lords paramount in the south of Scotland, and the Earl of Nithsdale had sufficient influence to get the title of Lord Herries transferred to his grandson, the said Sir John Maxwell, to the prejudice of the Hon. Charles Herries, the only brother of the last Lord, and heir male of the family. The title, thus usurped, continued in the family of the Maxwells, and was forfeited with their other titles in 1715. The Honourable Charles Herries had still a very considerable estate in Dumfriesshire. But the sudden rise of more newly introduced families into that part of the Kingdom, and their power and influence, soon trampled upon the ancient proprietors of the soil, and drove them from their possessions. The descendants from the Noble House of Herries felt the weight of the lawless power of the Johnstones, the Scots, and the Douglasses and their loyalty to the Stuart Dynasty completed their ruin, so it did that of many others of the more ancient free Barons of the South. Mr. Herries, ancestors emigrated to England, and in mercantile pursuits maintained a respectable rank, endeavouring to forget their noble descent.

We believe it was the grandmother of the present Mr. Herries, of whom the anecdote is told, that "when the rebels, in 1745, were marching through Dumfriesshire, on their route to Cupside, an officer and a party were sent to Haldykes, the seat of the family, to impress the horses for the use of the Prince's army. Mrs. Herries was then big with child, and when the officer was emptying her husband's stables she begged hard that one horse might be left to enable her servant to bring the midwife. This the officer good-naturedly assented to, upon condition that the child, if a son, should be named Charles, in honour of the Pretender. Mrs. Herries gave her promise, which she kept most faithfully for her son was no sooner born than he was christened Charles Stuart."

It is stated that the office of Master General of the Ordnance will lapse into that of Commander-in-chief, without any additional salary to the latter, when the Marquis of Anglesea takes his departure for Ireland.

We are reluctantly compelled to allude to a circumstance connected with the Ministerial arrangements, which has somewhat interrupted the harmony that previously prevailed. That circumstance was the invitation from his Majesty, personally, to Mr. Herries to accept the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The nomination did credit to his Majesty's judgment, in so far as regards the talents for business of Mr. Herries, and afforded another striking proof of his anxious wish to obtain for the management of the affairs of the nation the men best qualified for that object. It was not to be wondered at that his Majesty should not have been acquainted with particulars, independent of official ability, which might more than neutralize it. We have only to refer to a paragraph, which we have copied from the *Morning Herald*, with respect to the generally prevailing report of the particular intimacy of Mr. Herries with certain individuals who may be said to be the arbiters of the Exchanges of Europe, and with which report his Majesty cannot be supposed to have been in the least acquainted, as alone furnishing an unanswerable objection to the nomination of Mr. Herries to an office, which, whoever fills, ought not only to be pure, but like Caesar's wife, free even from suspicion. We should not, ourselves, have alluded to the report, or to the inferences which were drawn from the intimacy in the City, had not our contemporary of the *Herald* called attention to it; but without wishing to injure the good name of Mr. Herries, we have no hesitation in saying, that the high reputation which the Cabinet of this country (the only Cabinet in Europe that has never been even touched by rumour) has always maintained for the inviolable fidelity of the Members towards each other, in all matters requiring strict secrecy, ought not to be exposed to hazard by a questionable nomination. Were Mr. Herries to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is possible that the secrets of the Cabinet might be as secure with him as with the most upright Statesman in the kingdom; but the public would not believe that the former friend of the Ministers did not still enjoy his undiminished confidence, and thus the most unhappy consequences might be the result. His Majesty has too much penetration and good sense not to see the force of the circumstances in the way of objection, to which the *Herald* has enabled us to allude; and we have no doubt, that on the return of Mr. Huskisson, till when matters must remain in *status quo*, all things will be satisfactorily arranged. There is but one opinion among the members of Administration, as to the insurmountable nature of the objections to Mr. Herries. With regard to the Whigs, who have been glanced at by some of our contemporaries, they have throughout shown any thing rather than a wish to dictate to their Sovereign, or to impede the arrangements by unnecessary scruples or difficulties. They cheerfully acquiesced in the appointment of Lord Goderich to the Premiership, and have not shown any disposition to put themselves forward. But there are points which cannot with safety be passed. *Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 24.

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER AUG. 25th 1827.

We have been requested to publish the following letter to Mr. Herries from Lord Goderich:--

"Downing-street, Aug. 25, 1827.

"My dear Herries,--In consequence of what appears in the *Morning Chronicle* of this day, I owe it to you to state, explicitly, that the grounds assumed in that paragraph for the delay in the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, are totally destitute of foundation and that they involve an imputation upon you which I shall be prepared at all times to deny in the most peremptory manner, be they asserted by whom they may. Ever, my dear Herries, Most sincerely yours,

GODERICH."

The paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle*, to which Lord Goderich refers, is one which alluded to the prevailing reports, that the cause of the non-appointment of Mr. Herries to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was his intimacy or connexion with "a great capitalist," that is to say, Mr. Rothschild.

This report was not first mentioned in the *Morning Chronicle*, but we believe in the *Morning Herald* (though it was treated by the latter paper as absurd); but we think both these Papers have done a real service to Mr. Herries, and the Government in plainly noticing these reports, which did not, certainly, originate with either of them.

A paper of this morning puts the mention of a report of this kind on a level with the insinuation aimed against the memory of Mr. Canning, of a want of religion. It is easily shown that there is a very great difference between the two cases. There is no human power which can search the heart of man; the accusation of irreligion therefore is incapable of refutation, and should never be made except against a man who professes irreligion. It is much more easy to search the pockets. Nothing is more easy than for a public man to prove to his colleagues the falsehood of any imputation of corrupt gains. He can say--"when I entered office I had such and such property--my income has been, as you know, so much, I have spent so much yearly--I have gained so much by such and such bequests, and I have now a fortune which will be accounted for by the previous items."--This is a kind of statement which no honest man can be afraid of making when he is called upon to do so; and it must be conclusive.

On the other hand, rumours of the kind whispered in private against a public man, may influence to his disadvantage those of his colleagues who have not the courage to investigate them and, at any rate, discredit the administration of public affairs, while the man accused is the only person ignorant of them.

Mr. Herries would have been more exposed to the injury of secret insinuations, because he is little known as a public man. But Lord Goderich is known, and it is quite a sufficient guarantee to the public, that Lord Goderich asserts the insinuations are unfounded. There is nothing, of course at all extraordinary in the fact that an official intercourse should take place between a Secretary and a Loan Contractor, who

is necessarily consulted as well as employed by the Government.

The freedom with which reports of this kind (which do not affect a minister's private life, but which are closely connected with the public administration) are mentioned by the public journals, is an important preservation of the government, as well as of its reputation for purity. If the same freedom prevailed in France, it could hardly happen that a minister would be accused, as they are there, in private conversation, with confidence (perhaps with truth perhaps with falsehood, for it is the nature of such rumours so circulated to gather strength from the impossibility of contradicting them) of having accumulated vast fortunes by jobbing in the public funds. If no English Minister has been accused in the same way, it is because the press has been more free. The freedom of the press not only preserves the purity of statement, but preserves them, when pure, from unjust accusations.

HONOUR OF THE FLAG.

To the Editor of the *Morning Herald*.

SIR,--The fact stated by your *Dial* Correspondent, relative to the Russian Admiral not saluting our flag, according to immemorial custom, is calculated to awaken sensations of the most painful nature, in the breasts of Englishmen generally; but more especially, in those of our gallant seamen, who have, by their bravery and heroism, raised the Naval glory of their country to such a height.

In stating that it is an inviolable rule of our own, to salute the flag of every foreign power, and never with less than fifteen guns, I trust that the Lord High Admiral, to whom the cognizance of this affair belongs, will not lose any time in obtaining reparation. Indeed, I feel assured, that his Royal Highness is too zealous for the honour of the service over which he presides, to suffer such an indignity to pass unredressed.

Your's truly,

Monday Night. NAUTICUS.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

The *Courier* August, 15.

We have read with much interest a Report made by the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the subject of Criminal Commitments and Convictions.

They announce the melancholy fact that the increase of committals has been very great. Since 1801 it appears that the population has been augmented from 8,872,966 to 11,977,663 souls, that being the result of the last census made in 1821. This increase, however, does not account for the increase of crime, which would seem to have taken place, the committals being, according to these returns, in 1826, quadruple what they were in 1806.

The number of committals for trial in England and Wales, from 1806 to 1826, was:--

1816.....	4,346
1816.....	9,091
1826.....	16,147

The increase over 1806, in 1816, the Committee ascribe, in a great measure, to the transition from war to peace. This, however, does not account for the great increase which 1826 gives over the return for 1816.

Low wages--the practice of making up the labourer's pay from the poor's rates--and the habits of poaching, induced by the great increase of preserves for game--are considered by them to be among the causes of the evil, and they strongly urge the necessity of attempting to prevent the further extension of the mischief arising from these sources.

This Report is stated to be less complete than could be wished, owing to the Committee from which it emanates, having been appointed at a late period of the Session. The importance of the subject has led the Committee to express their earnest hope, that the House will, early in the ensuing Session, direct the inquiries connected with it, to be resumed.

GAMBLING.

A morning paper says--"The terms on which the proprietor of the pandemonium, in St. James's street, is raising his grand edifice, are not generally known, though they should not be concealed from the public. The estimated expense is 72,000*l.*, and to the disgrace of twelve hundred individuals, comprising some of the first names among the Nobility and Gentry, so many have been found to subscribe each a sum of 60*l.* towards erecting such a structure. Had Mr. Peel continued in office, there is little doubt that he would have exerted himself to put down gaming in the highest as well as in the lowest quarters, and that this subscription would have ultimately failed of its object. The Marquis of Lansdown will do well for his own fame, to evince a similar determination, and act upon it with effect. The scenes at present going on nightly in the parlours of Pall Mall and St. James's street, call for the most prompt measures on the part of the police, yet the gambling tribe still continue to pursue their vocation undisturbed."

We doubt whether the fact with respect to Mr. Peel is here correctly stated;--he public acts of his administration, at any rate, are at variance with the intentions attributed to him. The prosecutions under the vagrant act, which were for a short time carried on vigorously by the police Magistrates of the West End of London, against the frequenters of Hells, were very suddenly stopped, and it was commonly reported, by his directions or advice. At any rate they were discontinued under his admini-

nistration, and that, too, at a moment when they had produced such an alarm as to promise to be effectual.

We do not know the motives on which Mr. Peel acted, for it is hardly conceivable, that without direct and advised interference on his part, the Magistrates would have subsided suddenly from an activity by which they acquired popularity; but he was perhaps actuated by the feeling of the injustice of punishing in a disgraceful manner the vice of gambling in one description of houses, when he could not reach the gamblers in another. It has not yet been shewn how gambling in club-houses and societies can be reached, without interfering with social intercourse, and establishing domiciliary visits—the general inconvenience of which would be dearly paid for, by the protection which might be afforded to the silly people who now sacrifice themselves to their avarice and love of excitement. Gambling, too takes so many forms—for instance, bets on the most trivial events and the most absurd contests—and is so protected by the prevalent notions of honour, that among persons of wealth, great leisure, and small intellectual resources, it is almost impossible to prevent it by any rigour. All perhaps, that is practicable, is to prevent public facilities for gaming, in which youth entrusted with money, and unwary strangers, are enticed into risks with the consequences of which they are not acquainted. It is thus that we think the laws respecting gaming which exist in England are less mischievous than those in France, though there is probably more gaming in London than in Paris. The resort to gaming-houses is here inconvenient and difficult to persons in the middle ranks of society, and to persons unacquainted with the metropolis; and it is consequently comparatively rare to hear of those deaths of people, suddenly and unexpectedly ruined, which are said to swell the list of suicides in Paris.

The Globe and Traveller 24th August.

THAMES TUNNEL.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company was yesterday very numerously attended, and an animated discussion arose upon the effect produced by the Report of that body, which was read at the General Meeting of the Shareholders.

The Report of the Engineer, as to the present state of the works, was in the highest degree satisfactory. The whole of the boxes have now been firmly replaced, and the damage done to them repaired. The external parts of the shield, which is by far the most important part of the works, remain uninjured, and as soon as the footings are secured, and the other apparatus for propelling the machine forward, shall have been satisfactorily arranged, the excavation will immediately re-commence. The drainings of the Tunnel, which have always accompanied the excavation, have materially decreased since the irruption; and it is expected that much less inconvenience will arise to the work-people than they have hitherto met with. The men themselves are extremely solicitous to return to their occupation; and daily applications are made at the works by strangers for employment. As soon as the shield shall have been moved, even to the extent of an inch, a general meeting of the Shareholders will be immediately convened, and the result laid before them. Every doubt which now exists centres itself on this single act; and from the favourable appearance of the works at the present moment the Engineer entertains not the slightest apprehensions of a favourable continuation of the undertaking.

September 14th.

TUNNELS.

In the present rage for tunnel making under Rivers, it may not be altogether uninteresting to our readers to know that the subject is by no means new, and that our energetic and active countrymen have taken the lead in this as well as in other similar great enterprises; for as far back as the year 1809, in consequence of the dangerous navigation of the River Severn, a tunnel was projected by a few spirited individuals under that River, at Newnham, and was actually commenced, and was continued with considerable energy, and advanced under the bed of the River, a distance of 978 feet, with every prospect of ultimate success; but, unfortunately, the contractor had undertaken it for too low a price, and, foreseeing nothing but ruin, if he was compelled to continue it, chose rather to fail; the water, consequently, in a short time, stopped all further progress. This tunnel was 13 feet high and 12 feet wide, and had it been completed, of which there was no doubt, provided it had been continued with proper funds, it would have been of the greatest service to the adjoining populous districts; besides the above, other attempts were made the under Boyne, in Ireland, and the well known trials under the Thames, previous to the present, all of which have failed for want of funds alone, which should be particularly abundant for this species of uncertain and hazardous undertaking.

MISCELLANEA.

MISERIES OF EDITORS.

(FROM THE NEW YORK ENQUIRER.)

If ever a printer of a daily newspaper should grow rich, gentle reader, a very doubtful hypothesis in these times, do not envy him, rather say "the slave has been fortunate," for of all lives of fatigue and anxiety, of daily labour and nightly watching, his is the most irksome and painful. Is he a political Editor—does he toil night and day to promote the success of his party—does he establish presses—write circulars—get up meetings—draw up resolutions—spread his substance—rack his brain—and wear out his constitution—the meanest and most inefficient man in the ranks, raises his voice politically against him, and says, "he is our Editor," ergo, he must have neither honour nor office. Does he indulge himself in launching sarcasms in general terms against the folly and frivolity of the times, every man applies to himself the picture which fancy alone has designed, and thinks himself harshly treated—is he a critic, authors and actors think him prejudiced or unkind, he is either too eulogistic or too caustic, too partial, or too severe—is he a friend to commerce, then manufacturers dislike him—does he recommend additional protection to domestic industry, then merchants consider him hostile to their interest—does he prefer one man to another for office, he is sure to be assailed for his preference, even in a country where the mind and the press are said to be most free. Independent, therefore, of these cardinal and perplexing difficulties, there are a thousand minor vexations which render his life irksome, and keep his frame in one continued excitement; combinations on one side or other are forming to put him down or injure his prospects. News arrive which he cannot procure—advertisements are omitted or wrongly printed—articles are surreptitiously inserted, calculated, to create mischief—passions are provoked, and points of honour are to be settled—libel suits, lawyer's fees, fines, and imprisonment are held up in terror—carriers get sick, and patrons are neglected—subscribers run away, or cannot pay their bills—Banks generally turn—the cold side of their face to those who get their living by their living—paper makers give you a bad article—your type wears, your paper looks pale and sickly—your are pulled to the right and left to answer a thousand questions—here a complaint, there a complaint, and amidst these conflicting and daily agonies, your are expected to set down and write two columns of pleasant, agreeable, vivacious, instructive matter—to keep the record of the times—foreign and domestic news—puffs—notice—quits, &c. &c.—and, above all, to please everybody. What is to be done in such cases? Simply to do the best we can—to unite energy with industry—do no wrong, and fear no man, but, like the ship in the ocean, dash through the billows, stemming them aside with hearts of controversy, and endeavour, with purity and integrity, to make the port of comfort and safety.

MATRIMONIAL CONSERVATION.—A younger brother had espoused an old and ill-tempered wife, but extremely rich. He used to say, "When ever I find my temper giving way, I retire to my closet, and content myself by reading her marriage settlement."

GENERAL MODE OF MAKING WAR.—Brigadier-General Rene, who had acquired a high reputation for bravery in Egypt, was arrested at Carleina, on his way to join the corps of observation of the Gironde; the ferocious peasants plunged him alive into a cauldron of water. Other French Officers were sawed alive. Among the number of the victims were that of Captain Caynier, belonging to the staff, and the military commissary Vangien. — *Foy History of the War in the Peninsula.*

NEWSPAPERS.—It is now finally settled by authority of Government, that Newspapers may be sent by Post Office packets to the Colonies and Possessions beyond Seas, on payment of three half pence on each, provided they be delivered to any Post office, within seven days from the day of publication, without reference to "the town in which such newspapers shall be published."

It is reported in Germany that the English Government has caused the late edict of toleration of the King of Saxony to be translated to serve as the basis of a plan for the Emancipation of the Irish Catholics.

The *Hecla* was seen in the vicinity of Spitzbergen by the whaler *Bremen* on the 10th of May, in lat. 78 degs. north.

The disproportionate remuneration of the clergy is attracting at present more than usual attention, in consequence of the multiplication of instances in which several appointments of large emolument are held by the same individual. The annexation of Deaneries to Bishopricks, is particularly referred to. An instance also is given of a Bishop, with an income of 16,000l. per annum, besides his private fortune, and independent of fines on renewals, &c., whose two sons divide between them eleven benefices, amounting in annual income to 10,950l. thus making between the three individuals a total church per-ferment to the amount of 26,950l.

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